DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 364 390 RC 019 412

AUTHOR John, Patricia La Caille

TITLE Native American Health Care: January 1980 - January 1993. Quick Bibliography Series: QB 93-40.

INSTITUTION National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD.
REPORT NO ISSN-1052-5378
PUB DATE Jun 93
NOTE 48p.
AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Public Services Division, Room 111, Beltsville, MD 20705.
PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Alaska Natives; *American Indians; Annotated Bibliographies; Child Health; Demography; Dental Health; Diabetes; Elementary Secondary Education; *Health; *Health Education; Health Promotion; *Health Services; Nutrition; Resource Materials
IDENTIFIERS *AGRICOLA; Native Americans

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography contains 119 entries related to Native American health and health care. The entries were derived from the AGRICOLA database produced by the National Agricultural Library and include journal articles, government reports, conference papers, Congressional hearings, and books. Entries cover such topics as diabetes, women and children, health education, nutrition education, health services, dental health, mental health, obesity, mortality, and prenatal education. Each entry includes title, author, publisher, publication date, language, descriptors, and the National Agriculture Library call number. Some entries contain additional bibliographic information and an abstract or annotation. Also included are indexes by author and subject and information about interlibrary loan from the National Agricultural Library. (LP)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Bibliographies in the Quick Bibliography Series of the National Agricultural Library, are intended primarily for current awareness, and as the title of the series implies, are not indepth exhaustive bibliographies on any given subject. However, the citations are a substantial resource for recent investigations on a given topic. They also serve the purpose of bringing the literature of agriculture to the interested user who, in many cases, could not access it by any other means. The bibliographies are derived from computerized on-line searches of the AGRICOLA data base. Timeliness of topic and evidence of extensive interest are the selection criteria.

The author/searcher determines the purpose, length, and search strategy of the Quick Bibliography. Information regarding these is available upon request from the author/searcher.

Copies of this bibliography may be made or used for distribution without prior approval. The inclusion or omission of a particular publication or citation may not be construed as endorsement or disapproval.

To request a copy of a bibliography in this series, send the title, series number and self-addressed gummed label to:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Library
Public Services Division, Room 111
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

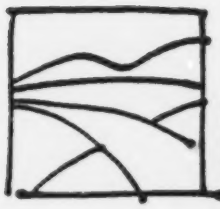
Native American Health Care

January 1980 - January 1993

Quick Bibliography Series: QB 93-40

119 citations in English from AGRICOLA

Patricia La Caille John
Rural Information Center



Rural Information Center

National Agricultural Library Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351 June 1993

National Agricultural Library Cataloging Record:

John, Patricia La Caille
Native American health care.
(Quick bibliography series ; 93-40)
1. Indians of North America--Health and hygiene--Bibliography. I. Title.
aZ5071.N3 no.93-40

National Agricultural Library
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

The **Rural Information Center** (RIC) is a joint project of the Extension Service and the National Agricultural Library (NAL). RIC provides information and referral services to local government officials, community organizations, health professionals and organizations, cooperatives, libraries, businesses, and rural citizens working to maintain the vitality of America's rural areas. The Center combines the technical, subject-matter expertise of Extension's nationwide educational network with the information specialists and resources of the world's foremost agricultural library.

The Office of Rural Health Policy in the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the NAL jointly created a Rural Information Center Health Service (RICHS) as part of the RIC. RICHS collects and disseminates information on rural health issues, research findings related to rural health, and innovative approaches to the delivery of rural health care services.

SERVICES:

Provide customized information products to specific inquiries including assistance in economic revitalization issues; local government planning projects; rural health issues; funding sources; and other related issues for the purpose of monitoring the quality of rural life.

Process a broad array of general and funding information requests on such topics as:

- Successful strategies, models, and case studies of community development projects
- Small business attraction, retention, and expansion
- Tourism promotion and development
- Recycling programs
- Community water quality
- Technology transfer to rural areas
- Closures, restructuring and diversification of rural hospital and clinics
- Agricultural health and safety
- Health programs, services, personnel issues
- State initiatives concerning rural health delivery issues

Refer users to organizations or experts in the field who can provide additional information.

Perform brief database searches of requested topics on a complimentary basis.

Furnish bibliographies and Rural Information Center Publication Series titles.

Identify current USDA and DHHS research and Cooperative Extension Systems programs.

ACCESS:

***Telephone**	**1-800-633-7701 (nationwide) or 1-301-504-5547**
***Mail**	**Rural Information Center** **National Agricultural Library, Room 304** **Beltsville, MD 20705-2351**

*Electronic Mail through INTERNET (RIC@NALUSDA.GOV)
*NAL Bulletin Board (RIC/RICHS Conference) 1-301-504-6510

United States Department of Agriculture | National Agricultural Library | Public Services Division | Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Document Delivery Services to Individuals

The National Agricultural Library (NAL) supplies agricultural materials not found elsewhere to other libraries.

Filling requests for materials readily available from other sources diverts NAL's resources and diminishes its ability to serve as a national source for agricultural and agriculturally related materials. Therefore, NAL is viewed as a library of last resort. Submit requests first to local or state library sources prior to sending to NAL. In the United States, possible sources are public libraries, land-grant university or other large research libraries within a state. In other countries submit requests through major university, national, or provincial institutions.

If the needed publications are not available from these sources, submit requests to NAL with a statement indicating their non-availability. Submit one request per page following the instructions for libraries below.

NAL's Document Delivery Service Information for the Library

The following information is provided to assist your librarian in obtaining the required materials.

Loan Service — Materials in NAL's collection are loaned only to other U.S. libraries. Requests for loans are made through local public, academic, or special libraries.

The following materials are not available for loan: serials (except USDA serials); rare, reference, and reserve books; microforms; and proceedings of conferences or symposia. Photocopy or microform of non-circulating publications may be purchased as described below.

Document Delivery Service — Photocopies of articles are available for a fee. Make requests through local public, academic, or special libraries. The library will submit a separate interlibrary loan form for each article or item requested. If the citation is from an NAL database (CAIN/AGRICOLA, *Bibliography of Agriculture*, or the NAL Catalog) and the call number is given, put that call number in the proper block on the request form. Willingness to pay charges must be indicated on the form. Include compliance with copyright law or a statement that the article is for "research purposes only" on the interlibrary loan form or letter. Requests cannot be processed without these statements.

Charges:

- Photocopy, hard copy of microfilm and microfiche – $5.00 for the first 10 pages or fraction copied from a single article or publication. $3.00 for each additional 10 pages or fraction.
- Duplication of NAL-owned microfilm – $10.00 per reel.
- Duplication of NAL-owned microfiche – $ 5.00 for the first fiche and $ .50 for each additional fiche per title.

Billing – Charges include postage and handling, and are subject to change. Invoices are issued quarterly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Establishing a deposit account with NTIS is encouraged. *DO NOT SEND PREPAYMENT.*

Send Requests to:

USDA, National Agricultural Library
Document Delivery Services Branch, 6th Fl.
10301 Baltimore Blvd., NAL Bldg.
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Contact the Head, Document Delivery Services Branch in writing or by calling (301) 504-5755 with questions or comments about this policy.

ELECTRONIC MAIL ACCESS FOR INTERLIBRARY LOAN (ILL) REQUESTS

The National Agricultural Library (NAL), Document Delivery Services Branch accepts ILL requests from libraries via several electronic services. All requests must comply with established routing and referral policies and procedures. The transmitting library will pay all fees incurred during the creation of requests and communication with NAL. A sample format for ILL requests is printed below along with a list of the required data/format elements.

ELECTRONIC MAIL - (Sample form below)

SYSTEM	ADDRESS CODE
INTERNET	LENDINGBR@ASRR.ARSUSDA.GOV
EASYLINK	62031265
ONTYME	NAL/LB
TWX/TELEX	Number is 710-828-0506 NAL LEND. This number may only be used for ILL requests.
FTS2000	A12NALLEND
OCLC	NAL's symbol AGL need only be entered once, but it must be the last entry in the Lender string. Requests from USDA and Federal libraries may contain AGL anywhere in the Lender String.

SAMPLE ELECTRONIC MAIL REQUEST

AG University/NAL ILLRQ 231 9/1/91 NEED BY: 10/1/91

Interlibrary Loan Department
Agriculture University
Heartland, IA 56789

Dr. Smith Faculty Ag School

Canadian Journal of Soil Science 1988 v 68(1): 17-27
DeJong, R. Comparison of two soil-water models under semi-arid growing conditions
Ver: AGRICOLA
Remarks: Not available at IU or in region.
NAL CA: S6.8 C162

Auth: C. Johnson CCL Maxcost: $15.00

MORE

TELEFACSIMILE - Telephone number is 301-504-5675. NAL accepts ILL requests via telefacsimile. Requests should be created on standard ILL forms and then faxed to NAL. NAL does not fill requests via Fax at this time.

REQUIRED DATA ELEMENTS/FORMAT

1. Borrower's address must be in block format with at least two blank lines above and below so form may be used in window envelopes.
2. Provide complete citation including verification, etc.
3. Provide authorizing official's name (request will be rejected if not included).
4. Include statement of copyright compliance if applicable.
5. Indicate willingness to pay applicable charges.
6. Include NAL call number if available.

Contact the Document Delivery Services Branch at (301) 504-6503 if additional information is required.

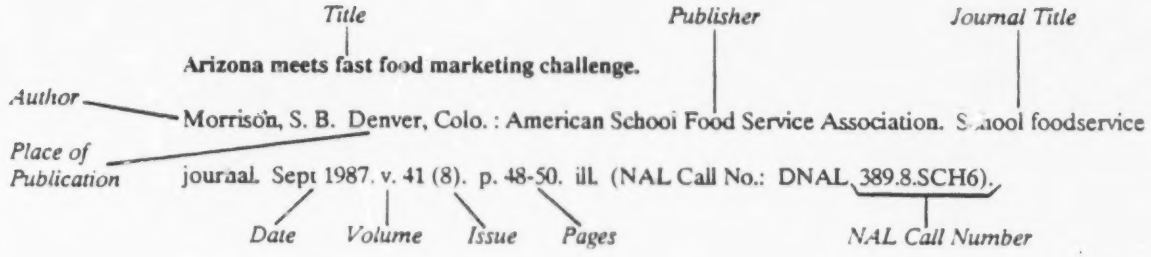
AGRICOLA

Citations in this bibliography were entered in the AGRICOLA database between January 1979 and the present.

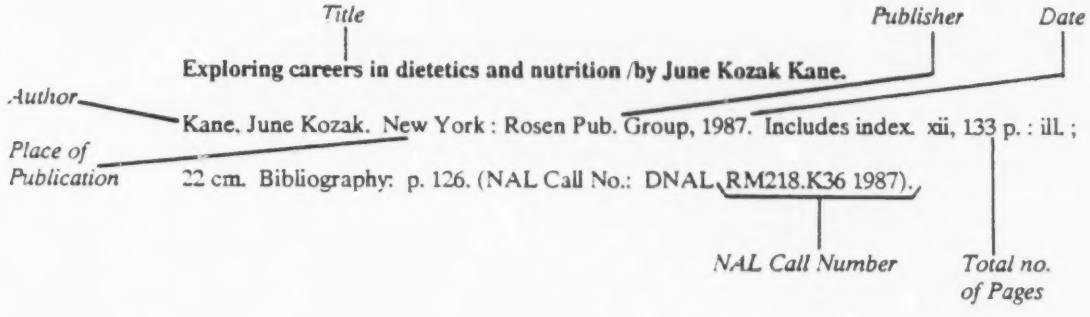
SAMPLE CITATIONS

Citations in this bibliography are from the National Agricultural Library's AGRICOLA database. An explanation of sample journal article, book, and audiovisual citations appears below.

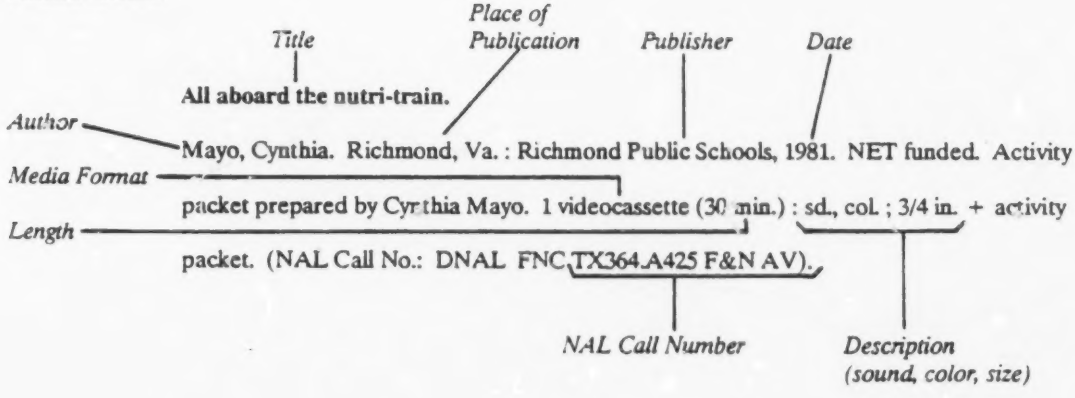
Journal Article:



Book:


Title
Publisher
Date
Exploring careers in dietetics and nutrition /by June Kozak Kane.
Author
Kane, June Kozak. New York : Rosen Pub. Group, 1987. Includes index. xii, 133 p. : ill. ;
Place of Publication
22 cm. Bibliography: p. 126. (NAL Call No.: DNAL RM218.K36 1987).
NAL Call Number
Total no. of Pages

Audiovisual:


Title
Place of Publication
Publisher
Date
All aboard the nutri-train.
Author
Mayo, Cynthia. Richmond, Va. : Richmond Public Schools, 1981. NET funded. Activity
Media Format
packet prepared by Cynthia Mayo. 1 videocassette (30 min.) : sd., col. ; 3/4 in. + activity
Length
packet. (NAL Call No.: DNAL FNC TX364.A425 F&N AV).
NAL Call Number
Description (sound, color, size)

NATIVE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE

SEARCH STRATEGY

1. exs sausa/user 9018

2. ss (Indian? (2w)North()America? or Native ()American? or American ()Indian? or Eskimo?)/ti,de,eng

3. ss (health or medical or disease? or mortality or alcohol? or diabetes or diabetic? or hypertension or AIDS or acquired()immune)/ti,de,eng

4. ss s1 and s2 and s3

NATIVE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE

1 NAL Call No: RA408.I49A25 1991
Access to health care findings from the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Beauregard, Karen; Cunningham, Peter J.; Cornelius, Llewellyn Joseph,
Center for General Health Services Intramural Research (U.S.)
Rockville, MD : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research,.
15 p. ; 28 cm. (AHCPR pub ; no. 91-0028; Research findings (Rockville, Md.) ; 9.). Title from cover. July 1991. Includes bibliographical references (p. 14-15).

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Medical care surveys

2 NAL Call No: RA771.A1J68
AIDS knowledge and attitudes among adolescents in the rural southwest.
Miller, W.A.; Qualtere-Burcher, P.; Lauber, C.; Rockow, J.P.; Bauman, K.A.
Kansas City, Mo. : National Rural Health Association.
The Journal of rural health v. 6 (3): p. 246-254; 1990 Jul. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Adolescents; Knowledge; Attitudes; Acquired immune deficiency syndrome; Blacks; American indians; Hispanics; Age differences; Disease prevention; Mortality; Human immunodeficiency virus

Abstract: A survey of adolescents living in rural southwestern towns demonstrated their knowledge of the basic transmission routes of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Nevertheless, misconceptions and attitudes, which may interfere with adopting safe behaviors, persist. Significant differences in knowledge did exist between the ethnic groups surveyed. Further, American Indian and black adolescents were more likely to express attitudinal biases against people who have AIDS. We conclude that current media efforts have been successful in communicating basic information regarding transmission, but there may exist a need for ethnically specific programs that focus on the misconceptions and attitudes surrounding AIDS.

3 NAL Call No: E75.A5
American Indian bibliography series.
S.l. : s.n., 1976-1987.
174 v. : ill. ; 30 cm.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Nutrition; Indians of North America; Health and hygiene; Eskimos; Alaska; Nutrition; Eskimos; Alaska; Health and hygiene; Aleuts; Nutrition; Aleuts; Health and hygiene

Abstract: A collection of pamphlets, leaflets, slides and posters on the nutrition and health of American Indians and Alaska natives, issued by various agencies.

4 NAL Call No: 448.9 AM37
American Indian-Alaska native youth health.
Blum, R.W.; Harmon, B.; Harris, L.; Bergeisen, L.; Resnick, M.D.
Chicago, Ill. : The Association.
JAMA : Journal of the American Medical Association v. 267 (12): p. 1637-1644; 1992 Mar25. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Health; Adolescents; American indians; Risk; Human behavior; Schools; Attitudes; Performance; Trauma; Abuse; Mental health; Sexual behavior; Substance abuse; Geographical distribution; Ethnic groups; Epidemiological surveys

5 NAL Call No: RJ499.A1J57
An analysis of mental health research with American Indian youth.
McShane, D.
London : Academic Press.
Journal of adolescence v. 11 (2): p. 87-116; 1988 Jun. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Ethnic groups; Adolescents; Mental health; Infants; Children; Mental disorders; Foster children; Adopted children

6 NAL Call No: 449.9 AM3J
Birthweight-specific infant mortality for native Americans compared with whites, six states, 1980.
Vanlandingham, M.J.; Buehler, J.W.; Hogue, C.J.R.; Strauss, L.T.
Washington, D.C. : American Public Health Association.
American journal of public health v. 78 (5): p. 499-503. ill., charts; 1988 May. Includes 22 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Arizona; Montana; New Mexico; North Dakota; South Dakota; American indians; Infant mortality; Birth weight; Epidemiology; National surveys

Abstract: Extract: We used data from the National Infant Mortality Surveillance (NIMS) project to compare birthweights and birthweight-specific mortality risks among Native American and White infants. Because race categories in NIMS were limited to White, Black, and all, we studied six states in which greater than 85 per cent of newborns who were neither White nor Black were Native American. In these states, the infant mortality risk (IMR) among Native Americans was 15.3 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 8.7 deaths among Whites, relative risk (RR) = 1.8 (95% CI = 1.5-2.0). The percentage of Native American infants with less than 2,500 g birthweights was 5.8 per cent versus 5.0 per cent for White infants. Birthweight-specific neonatal mortality risks were similar for the two race groups, but birthweight-specific postneonatal mortality risks (PNMRs) were more than three times as high among Native Americans compared with Whites for infants of greater than or equal to 2,500 g birthweight. PNMRs were elevated for most causes of death and for all categories for maternal age, educational attainment, trimester prenatal care began, and number of previous live births. Leading causes of postneonatal death among Native Americans of greater than or equal to 2,500 g birthweight were sudden infant death syndrome and infections.(author)

7 **NAL Call No: 389.8 J824**

Community-based exercise and weight control: diabetes risk reduction and glycemic control in Zuni Indians.

Heath, G.W.; Wilson, R.H.; Smith, J.; Leonard, B.E.

Baltimore, Md. : American Society for Clinical Nutrition.

American journal of clinical nutrition v. (53) (6,suppl.): p. 1642S-1646S. charts; 1991 Jun. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New Mexico; Weight control; Exercise; Diabetes mellitus; Weight losses; Body weight; Blood sugar; Community programs; Patient compliance; American indians; Adults; Women; Men

Abstract: Cardiovascular disease is a significant health problem for the Zuni Indians of southwest New Mexico, in part because of high rates of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The Zuni Diabetes Project was initiated in July 1983 to reduce rates of obesity and provide primary and secondary prevention of NIDDM. Two studies of the project's activities have been carried out to date. After 2 y of follow-up, diabetic participants in an exercise program compared with diabetic nonparticipants experienced weight loss, a drop in fasting blood glucose values, and reductions in the use of hypoglycemic medications. In a weight-loss competition, 45% (122/271) of the enrollees finished and lost greater than or equal to 2.3 kg. The results of these two studies demonstrate that 1) participation in a community-based exercise program can produce significant weight loss and improvement in glycemic control in Zuni Indians with NIDDM and 2) weight-loss competitions appear to be an important public health model for health-behavior change in communities similar to that of Zuni, NM.

8 **NAL Call No: 151.65 P96**

Comparison of native American births in upstate New York with other race births, 1980-86.

Buck, G.M.; Mahoney, M.C.; Michalek, A.M.; Powell, E.J.; Shelton, J.A.

Rockville, Md. : U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service.

Public health reports v. 107 (5): p. 569-575; 1992 Sep. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New York; Birth; American indians; Blacks; Ethnic groups; Ethnicity; Birth weight; Pregnancy; Medical treatment; Education; Age; Mothers; Women; Infants; Epidemiological surveys

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to describe the neonatal characteristics of Native American (Indian) infants and the antenatal characteristics of their mothers as compared with white, black, and other race infants. The study population comprised 979,444 live births to upstate New York (exclusive of New York City) resident mothers between 1980 and 1986. Data were abstracted from vital records (birth certificates) and analyzed using a variety of descriptive statistics. Mothers of Native American and black infants had similar antenatal profiles (that is, younger, higher parity, lower ed-

ucational attainment, and delayed initiation of prenatal care), which differed from mothers of white or other race infants. Despite having at-risk mothers, Native American infants were similar to white and other race infants with respect to the percentage of births that were considered low birth weight or premature. Black infants were twice as likely as the other three groups of infants to be low birth weight or premature. These findings suggest that other factors appear to be important in determining neonatal outcome and that typical at-risk antenatal profile of mothers may not be consistent across all racial groups.

9 **NAL Call No: 151.65 P96**
A comprehensive local program for the prevention of fetal alcohol syndrome.
Masis, K.B.; May, P.A.
Rockville, Md. : U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 106 (5): p. 484-489; 1991 Sep. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Fetal alcohol syndrome; Disease prevention; Program development; Program evaluation; American indians; Alcoholic beverages; Community health services; Family counseling; Pregnancy

Abstract: A hospital based, comprehensive approach to the prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects that combines clinical assessment, community outreach, and epidemiologic knowledge to attack alcohol-related birth defects is described. The program includes training of clinicians and members of the community, baseline screening of suspected children, and alcohol consumption screening of pregnant women in prenatal clinics. The major, although not exclusive, focus of the program is on tertiary prevention undertaken with women defined as "high risk" for producing alcohol affected children. Of the 48 women referred to the program at the Tuba City, AZ, Indian Medical Center between January 1988 and July 1989, 39 (81 percent) became participants. Complete followup was possible on 31; 17 of them reported alcohol abstinence in July 1989, 18 months into the program. Of the 29 referred women who were pregnant at the time, 21 agreed to participate, of these, 19 (85.7 percent) were abstinent by the third trimester of pregnancy, 5 voluntarily accepted offers of contraceptive measures after the birth of their child.

10 **NAL Call No: GR880.P6**
Coumarin-containing plants and serum albumin polymorphisms: biomedical implications for Native Americans of the Southwest.
Raichelson, R.M.
Bedford Hills, N.Y. : Redgrave.
Plants in indigenous medicine & diet : biobehavioral approaches / edited by Nina L. Etkin. p. 229-251; 1986. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Food consumption; Coumarins; Polymorphism; Albumins; American indians; Health hazards

11 **NAL Call No: 500 AM33**
Cross-cultural medicine: the Navajo Indians as case exemplar.
Deuschle, K.W.
Cambridge, Mass. : American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Daedalus v. 115 (2): p. 175-184; 1986. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Health services; Cultural integration; Cultural values; Public health

12 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D522**
Cultural challenges in nutrition education among American Indians.
Jackson, M.Y.; Broussard, B.A.
Chicago, Ill. : American Association of Diabetes Educators.
Diabetes educator v. 13 (1): p. 47-50; 1987. Includes 33 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Nutrition education; Cultural influences; Diabetes; Health beliefs; Food beliefs

Abstract: An overview is presented of the cultural factors influencing nutrition behavior and its relevance for nutrition education and diabetes management among American Indians. Traditional and biomedical health belief systems, diabetes and traditional medicine, functions of food in American Indian culture, and Indian beliefs about body image and obesity are discussed. Techniques are suggested to improve nutrition education among American Indians.(mjs)

13 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D522
Designing and evaluating diabetes education material for American Indians.
Hosey, G.M.; Freeman, W.L.; Stracqualursi, F.; Gohdes, D.
Chicago, Ill. : American Association of Diabetes Educators.
Diabetes educator v. 16 (5): p. 407-414. ill., charts; 1990 Sep. Includes 43 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Washington; Oregon; Idaho; Diabetes mellitus; Educational programs; Program development; Program evaluation; Teaching materials; Reading; Nutrition education; Knowledge level; Achievement tests; Resource materials; American indians

Abstract: This paper describes the methods used to develop and evaluate diabetes education material for American Indians and Alaska Natives living in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Reading skills of individuals and readability of a sample of existing diabetic education material were measured. Using the Wide Range Achievement Test to measure reading skills, the authors found that 66% of the sample read at a 5th "grade" or higher level. Readability of a sample of available diabetic education material was found to be, on average, at the 10th "grade" level. Diabetes education booklets targeted to a 5th to 7th "grade" level were developed and assessed for acceptability and comprehension. Final evaluation, using the cloze procedure, showed that 62% of the target audience understood the messages in the booklets. A comprehensive assessment process was found to be useful in developing effective diabetes education material for Indian communities.

14 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Determinants of diabetes mellitus in the Pima Indians.
Knowler, W.C.; Saad, M.F.; Pettitt, D.J.; Nelson, R.G.; Bennett, P.H.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association.
Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 216-227; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Literature review. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Diabetes mellitus; Literature reviews; Pathogenesis; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To review the research findings on the determinants of diabetes mellitus in Pima Indians.

15 NAL Call No: RJ1.C3
Developmental outcome of minority infants: a process-oriented look into our beginnings.
Garcia Coll, C.T.
Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago Press.
Child development v. 61 (2): p. 270-289; 1990 Apr. Literature review. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Child development; Minorities; American indians; Asians; Blacks; Hispanics; Parents; Preschool children; Infants; Influences; Cultural sociology; Beliefs; Child care; Health; Health care; Family structure; Socioeconomic status; Parent child relationships; Literature reviews

16 NAL Call No: 449.9 AM3J
Diabetes among the three affiliated tribes: Correlation with degree of Indian inheritance.
Brosseau, James D.; Eelkema, Robert C.; Crawford, Andrea C.; Abe, Thomas A.
Washington, D.C., American Public Health Association.
American journal of public health v. 69 (12): p. 1277-1278. charts; Dec 1979. 4 ref.

Language: English

Descriptors: North Dakota; Diabetes mellitus; Age factors; Racial composition; Racial differences; American Indians; Hereditary factors; Sociocultural patterns; Epidemiology

Abstract: Higher than usual incidence of diabetes is reported among many American Indian tribes. To define the extent of the problem in a retrospective analysis, the health records of members of the Mandan, Arickara and Hidatsa Indians of North Dakota (the Three Affiliated Tribes) were reviewed, 3,719 usable Indian charts. Full inheritance Indians (45% of the total) age 35 or older have a diabetes prevalence rate of 22.3%. Persons with between half and full inheritance (29% of the total) have a rate of 14.9%. Those with less than half Indian inheritance (26% of the total) have a rate of 4.1%, or the same as whites living on the reservation. Below the age of 35, diabetes is uncommon among all racial subgroups.

17 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes and its complications among selected

tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.
Stahn, R.M.; Gohdes, D.; Valway, S.E.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 244-247; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: North Dakota; South Dakota; Nebraska; Diabetes; Complications; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To determine the prevalence and incidence rates of diabetes and two specific complications for selected American-Indian tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

18 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes and obesity in the offspring of Pima Indian women with diabetes during pregnancy.
Pettitt, D.J.; Nelson, R.G.; Saad, M.F.; Bennett, P.H.; Knowler, W.C.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 310-314; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Diabetes; Obesity; Pregnancy; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To review the long-term effects of the diabetic pregnancy on the offspring among the Pima Indians of Arizona.

19 NAL Call No: RC628.O22
Diabetes and obesity in the Pima Indians: a cross-generational vicious cycle.
Pettitt, D.J.; Knowler, W.C.
New York, N.Y. : Human Sciences Press.
Journal of obesity and weight regulation v. 7 (2): p. 61-75. charts; 1988. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Diabetes mellitus; Obesity; Genetic markers; Familial incidence; Generations; Lifestyle; Risk; Environmental factors; Tribal society; American indians

Abstract: The ancestors of the Pima Indians have subsisted in the southern Arizona desert by irrigation farming, hunting and gathering for at least 2000 years. During the past 40 to 50 years, they have experienced marked changes in lifestyle and a progressive increase in the incidence of obesity and of type 2 diabetes mellitus. The reasons for these changes, which are probably numerous, are unclear. As a group, the Pima Indians appear to have a strong genetic predisposition to diabetes, probably as a result of genetic selection. In addition, some families are more at risk than others, either as a result of a greater genetic load or from greater environmental stress. The products of pregnancies which were complicated by diabetes are at a particularly high risk of becoming obese and developing diabetes. Successive generations, because of genetic predisposition, environmental stress, and a greater number of diabetic pregnancies are at increasing risk.

20 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes and plasma lipoproteins in Native Americans: Studies of the Pima Indians.
Howard, B.V.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 284-291; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes; Lipoproteins; Blood plasma; American indians

Abstract: To determine the effects of diabetes on plasma lipoproteins in Pima Indians, to identify metabolic determinants of these differences, and to examine the effects of various modes of diabetes therapy.

21 NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-50]
[Diabetes handout series]. (Diabetes series.)
Hembekides, Ruth
Oklahoma City : OK : Oklahoma City Area, Indian Health Service, 1984-.
v. : ill. ; 28 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-50]).

Language: English

Descriptors: Popular works; American indians; Diabetes; Symptoms; Diabetes treatment; Dietary guidelines

Abstract: The causes, symptoms, complications, and management of diabetes are overviewed in this series of handouts developed by the Oklahoma City Area Indian Health Service. A Check-list identifies common diabetic symptoms, including

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

overweight, family history of disease, constant hunger, fatigue, thirst, and slow wound healing. Diabetic complications include atherosclerosis, impaired blood circulation, kidney failure, nerve damage, visual changes, and increased risk of infection. The following aspects of diabetes management are described: food selection and preparation for weight control, selecting and ordering meals away from home, and controlling diabetes while on travel. Symptoms and emergency treatment measures for insulin reaction (hypoglycemia) and d iabetic acidosis (hyperglycemia) are reviewed. Several recipes are provided for low-calorie salad dressings. Benefits of diet counseling and counseling services available through the local Indian Health Service are identified.

22 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in a northern Minnesota Chippewa Tribe: Prevalence and incidence of diabetes and incidence of major complications, 1986-1988.
Rith-Najarian, S.J.; Valway, S.E.; Gohdes, D.M.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 266-270; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Minnesota; Diabetes; Incidence; Complications; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To determine the prevalence and incidence of diabetes, and the incidence of major diabetic complications, in a Chippewa Indian population.

23 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in American Indians: a growing problem.
Gohdes, D.M.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 9 (6): p. 609-613. ill., charts; 1986 Nov. Includes 14 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Diabetes; Mortality; Trends; National surveys

Abstract: Data obtained from the US Indian Health Service were examined and compared to other data sources to describe the extent and growth of diabetes morbidity and mortality among US Indians. The results indicate that, in 1982, the incidence of diabetes mortality for US Indians and native Alaskans was over 2-fold that of all other US races (19.9/100,000 vs. 9.6/100,000). Geographic distribution plots and data summaries are included and discussed.(wz)

24 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in American Indians: an overview.
Gohdes, D.; Kaufman, S.; Valway, S.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 239-243; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes; Trends; American indians

Abstract: To review the growth of diabetes as a major health problem for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

25 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Gohdes, D.; Bennett, P.H.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 214-215; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Diabetes; Incidence; Conferences; American indians

Abstract: Diabetes in American Indians and Alaska Natives was the focus of a conference that resulted in a unique interchange among tribal leaders, health-care providers, and medical scientists with particular interests in diabetes mellitus and its complications. The conference, which was held in Mesa, Arizona, 14-17 November 1989, was sponsored by the Indian Health Service and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, in collaboration with the Intertribal Council of Arizona.

26 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in American Indians: Reflections and future directions.
Kuller, L.H.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 380-386; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa,

Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Diabetes; Disease prevention; American indians

Abstract: The two goals of the next generation of diabetes research should be to reduce the incidence of diabetes mellitus and to decrease the risk of complications from the disease. The prevention of diabetes will require a better understanding of the interaction of genetic and host-environmental factors, especially energy balance, diet and exercise, and specific nutrients. The prevention of weight gain should probably be of highest priority. The prevention of complications needs to focus on hyperinsulinemia, hyperglycemia, blood pressure, smoking, and lipoproteins. Clinical trials are needed to evaluate objectively the benefits of specific interventions. Such trials should be closely linked to community health programs to maximize the health status of the population.

27 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in Mississippi Choctaw Indians.
Johnson, L.G.; Strauss, K.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 250-252; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Mississippi; Diabetes; Incidence; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To establish a registry of patients with diabetes and determine the point prevalence of diabetes in the Mississippi Choctaw Indians at the end of September 1989.

28 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes in St. Regis Mohawk Indians.
Martinez, C.B.; Strauss, K.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 260-262; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New York; Diabetes; Incidence; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To establish a registry of diabetes patients and to determine the point prevalence of diabetes in the St. Regis Mohawk New York community at the end of August 1989.

29 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes mellitus in Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians after 25 yr.
Murphy, N.J.; Schraer, C.D.; Bulkow, L.R.; Boyko, E.J.; Lanier, A.P.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 15 (10): p. 1390-1395; 1992 Oct. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Diabetes mellitus; Incidence; Men; Women; Inuit

Abstract: Objective. To estimate the prevalence of diabetes mellitus and overweight in two populations of Alaska Natives and to compare the results with previous data.

30 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes mellitus in Tohono O'odham pregnancies.
Livingston, R.C.; Bachman-Carter, K.; Frank, C.; Mason, W.B.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 318-321; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes mellitus; Pregnancy; Incidence; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To determine the prevalence of diabetes in Tohono O'odham pregnancies, and to assess the efficacy of early prenatal diabetes screening in populations with high rates of diabetes.

31 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Diabetes mortality among New Mexico's American Indian, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white populations, 1958-1987.
Carter, J.S.; Wiggins, C.L.; Becker, T.M.; Key, C.R.; Samet, J.M.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 306-309; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

anguage: English

escriptors: New Mexico; Diabetes; Mortality; Ethc groups; American indians; Hispanics

bstract: Objective. To determine the diabeteslated mortality rates among New Mexico's merican Indians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic hites over a 30-yr period.

NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
iabetes prevalence, incidence, and complications nong Alaska Natives, 1987.
:hraer, C.D.; Bulkow, L.R.; Murphy, N.J.; Lanier, .P.
lexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. iabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 257-259; 1993 Jan. Paper resented at conference, "Diabetes in Native mericans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, rizona. Includes references.

anguage: English

escriptors: Alaska; Diabetes; Incidence; Complitions; American indians

bstract: Objective. To provide descriptive pidemiological data on diabetes mellitus among laska Natives, including incidence, updated prevlence, and incidence rates of ESRD, LEA, MI, nd stroke in the diabetic population.

NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
he diabetes project at Fort Totten, North akota, 1984-1988.
ewman, W.P.; Hollevoet, J.J.; Frohlich, K.L.
lexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. iabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 361-363; 1993 Jan. Paper resented at conference, "Diabetes in Native mericans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, rizona. Includes references.

anguage: English

escriptors: North Dakota; Diabetes mellitus; lealth programs; American indians

bstract: Objective. To characterize demographic, herapeutic, and complication features of patients n the Fort Totten Diabetes Project and to assess he longitudinal impact of intervention strategies.

NAL Call No: RC660.C53 1992
Diabetes status of the disease among American ndians, Blacks, and Hispanics : [statement of] Eleanor Chelimsky, Assistant Comptroller Generl, Program Evaluation and Methodology Division, before the Select Committee on Aging, House of Representatives.
Chelimsky, Eleanor
United States, General Accounting Office, United States, Congress, House, Select Committee on Aging
Washington, D.C. : The Office ; Gaithersburg, MD (P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg 20877) : The Office [distributor; GA 1.5/2:T-PEMD-92-7.
16 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. (Testimony ; GAO/T-PEMD-92-7). Cover title. April 6, 1992. Includes bibliographical references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Diabetes; Minorities

35 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53**
Diabetes-associated mortality in Native Americans.
Newman, J.M.; DeStefano, F.; Valway, S.E.; German, R.R.; Muneta, B.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 297-299; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes; Mortality; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To describe diabetes-associated mortality among Native Americans.

36 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53**
Diabetic complications among American Indians of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho: Prevalence of retinopathy, end-stage renal disease, and amputations.
Freeman, W.L.; Mosey, G.M.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 357-360; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Washington; Oregon; Idaho; Diabetes; Complications; Incidence; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To estimate the prevalence of severe diabetic complications.

37 **NAL Call No: 389.8 SCH6**

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Diet and nutrition related diseases of ethnic minorities.
Groziak, S.M.; Diemand, L.M.
Alexandria, Va. : American School Food Service Association.
School foodservice journal v. 43 (6): p. 82, 84; 1989 Jun.

Language: English

Descriptors: Ethnicity; Eating habits; Risks; Nutritional assessment; Blacks; Hispanics; Asians; American indians

Abstract: This article discusses several ethnic minorities, their eating habits and how their food choices affect their health and nutritional status.

38 NAL Call No: 389.8 D14
Diet and nutrition-related concerns of blacks and other ethnic minorities.
McBean, L.D.
Rosemont, Ill. : National Dairy Council.
Dairy Council digest v. 59 (6): p. 31-36; 1988 Nov.
Literature review. Includes 85 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Food intake; Cultural influences; Health; Dietary factors; Nutrition; Nutrient intake; Obesity; Hypertension; Diabetes; Osteoporosis; Risks; Blacks; Hispanics; American indians; Asians

Abstract: Ethnic minorities in the U.S., specifically black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific, and Native Americans, have higher rates of morbidity and mortality than the white (non-Hispanic) population. Both genetic and environmental factors contribute to these disparities. Among environmental factors, dietary patterns are important determinants of health. Diets of ethnic minority groups are influenced by a number of factors including the nature of the traditional diet, and the degree to which this diet has been adapted to or replaced by diets typical of the U.S. Although certain food themes and preferences such as "soul" and southern foods are emphasized in the diets of black Americans, their diets resemble those of the white population. In contrast, traditional diets of Hispanic, Asian/Pacific, and Native Americans not only differ from each other but also from those of the white population. In particular, carbohydrate-containing foods (e.g., rice, tortillas), rather than meat, are the major source of energy in the traditional diets of these ethnic minority populations. In general, complex carbohydrates and sodium are high in these diets, whereas total fat, saturated fat, calcium, iron and some vitamins are relatively low. Inadequate calcium intake of many ethnic minority populations is associated with limited use of dairy foods, either as a result of lactose intolerance or culturally-determined food avoidances. Some nutritional risks associated with ethnic minority group dietary patterns are the result of adaptation to U.S. dietary patterns. Nutrition-related diseases of high prevalence in ethnic minorities include obesity and diabetes in black, Hispanic, and Native Americans, and hypertension in black and Asian/Pacific Americans. Salt sensitivity and a low dietary intake of potassium and calcium have been identified as possible risk factors for hypertension in black Americans. Compared with whites, some minority groups, despite their overall lower calcium intakes, are

39 NAL Call No: 151.65 P96
Differences between Oklahoma Indian infant mortality and other races.
Kennedy, R.D.; Deapen, R.E.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 106 (1): p. 97-99; 1991 Jan.
Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Oklahoma; Infant mortality; American indians; Races; Classification

Abstract: Indian infant mortality rates (IMR) in the State of Oklahoma follow a downward linear trend from 13 per 1,000 live births in the 1975-76 period to 5.8 in 1987-88. Data from 7,631 death certificates matched to birth certificates, however, reveal much higher indian IMR across the time interval than is currently documented. Matching (linking) of infant deaths to birth certificates from 1975 to 1988 indicates that infants born Indian had a 28 percent chance of being misclassified as another race (usually white) on the death certificate. Infants born white or black had less than a 1 percent chance of being misclassified. Misclassification of Indian deaths strongly alters the overall IMR for the Oklahoma Indian Population from the currently reported 5.8 per 1,000 (1987-88) to an estimated actual rate of 10.4 per 1,000 for the same period.

40 NAL Call No: RA651.B53
Diseases of North American Indians.
Sievers, M.L.; Fisher, J.R.
Orlando, Fla. : Academic Press.
Biocultural aspects of disease / edited by Henry

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rothschild ; coordinating editor Charles F. Chapman. p. 191-252; 1981. Literature review. Includes 288 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Diseases; Genetic correlation; Risks; Environmental factors; Reviews

Abstract: A comprehensive technical review summarizes and discusses the specific diseases and disease patterns of North American Indians. Following a review and discussion of the origin and current status of American Indian populations and their health patterns, attention is given to discussions of the prevalence and predisposition of such populations to each of 18 diseases. The influence of the drastic cultural disruptions experienced by these populations on disease propensity is discussed. Their relatively high tendency towards diabetes, cholesterol gallstones, and obesity, and their relatively low incidence of duodenal ulcer and coronary heart disease is noted.(wz)

41 **NAL Call No: HV5285.A43**

Drinking patterns of urban and rural American Indians.

Weibel-Orlando, J.C.

Rockville, Md. : U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Alcohol health and research world - National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism v. 11 (2): p. 8-12, 54. ill; 1986-1987. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Alcoholism; Drinking behavior; Urban population; Rural population

42 **NAL Call No: RC658.A1D5**

Duration of obesity increases the incidence of NIDDM.

Everhart, J.E.; Pettitt, D.J.; Bennett, P.H.; Knowler, W.C.

Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes v. 41 (2): p. 235-240. charts; 1992 Feb. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Obesity; Duration; Diabetes mellitus; Incidence; Body weight; American indians; Blood sugar; Blood serum; Insulin; Women; Men; Longitudinal studies

Abstract: The effect of duration of obesity on incidence of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) was determined among Pima Indians. Duration of obesity was defined as the time since body mass index (BMI) was first known to be at least 30 kg/m2. Among 1057 participants eligible for study, there were 224 incident cases of NIDDM in 5975 person-yr of follow-up. The association of duration of obesity with incidence of diabetes adjusted for age, sex, and current BMI was highly significant ($P < 0.0001$). This adjusted incidence of diabetes in cases/1000 person-yr of obesity was 24.8 for people with less < 5 yr of obesity, 35.2 for people with 5-10 yr of obesity, and 59.8 for people with at least 10 yr of obesity. There was no apparent excess risk of diabetes for people who had a BMI of at least 30 kg/m2 and then lost weight. They had a slightly nonsignificantly higher rate than people who had not attained a BMI of at least 30 kg/m2 and a lower rate than people whose BMI remained 30-35 kg/m2. The relationship of duration of obesity with serum insulin concentrations among nondiabetic people was determined controlling for sex and age, BMI, and plasma glucose concentrations at the time of a glucose tolerance test. Duration of obesity was inversely associated with fasting serum insulin concentration through most of the range of fasting plasma glucose concentrations ($P < 0.001$) and tended to be inversely associated with 2-h postload serum insulin concentration through the entire range of postload plasma glucose concentrations ($P = 0.058$).

43 **NAL Call No: 448.9 AM37**

Effects of exposure to salty drinking water in an Arizona community.

Welty, T.K.; Freni-Titulaer, L.; Zack, M.M.; Weber, P.; Sippel, J.; Huete, N.; Justice, J.; Dever, D.; Murphy, M.A.

Chicago : American Medical Association.

JAMA : Journal of the American Medical Association v. 255 (5): p. 622-630. ill., charts; 1986 Feb07. Includes 10 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Drinking water; Sodium; American indians; Blood pressure; Hypertension; Nutrient intake

Abstract: A survey of 342 Arizona Papago Indians and 375 non-Indians consuming drinking water containing a high Na level (440 mg/L) revealed no association between NA intake and blood pressures. Mean blood pressures in white subjects actually were lower at most age levels than in US white populations, and the hypertension incidence

was not significantly higher than the national US incidence. Data on health risk factors, Ca intakes, and urinary Na and K levels also were obtained.(wz)

44 NAL Call No: QH541.3.U5 v.8
Eskimos of northwestern Alaska.
Jamison, Paul L.; ed
Stroudsburg, Pa. Dowden, Hutchinson, & Ross (New York) distributed world wide by Academic Press.
xx, 319 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. (U.S./IBP synthesis series ; 8). Bibliography: p. 293-313.

Language: English

Descriptors: Eskimos; Alaska; Anthropometry; Eskimos; Alaska; Population; Eskimos; Alaska; Health and hygiene

45 NAL Call No: RC662.F3
Family food choices a guide to weight and diabetes control.
United States, Indian Health Service
Washington, D.C.? : Indian Health Service :.
[15] p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Cover title. "Indian Health Service Diabetes Program in cooperation with the Michigan Diabetes Research and Training Center, National Institutes of Health grant no. NIH 5 P60 AM20572, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases", P. [15].

Language: English

Descriptors: Diabetes; Diet therapy; Reducing diets; Popular works; Diabetes; Weight control; American indians; Diets; Alcoholic beverages; Sugar

Abstract: Designed to assist American Indians in controlling diabetes, this folder explains causes of diabetes specific to this group, and gives tips on how to control the disease through the amounts and kinds of foods eaten. Weight loss, fats, fiber, sugar and alcohol the factors to control, are addressed in separate sections, each including ways to help plan meals. Specific food lists are included.

46 NAL Call No: HV5285.A43
Fetal alcohol effects among North American Indians.
May, P.A.
Rockville, Md. : U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Alcohol health and research world - National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism v. 15 (3): p. 239-248; 1991. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Canada; Fetal alcohol syndrome; American indians; Ethnic groups; Maternal-fetal exchange; Cultural differentiation; Alcoholic beverages; Consumption; Women; Trends; Epidemiology

47 NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-107]
Focus your efforts on things that matter.
Morgan, Helen
Oklahoma City, OK : Oklahoma City Area, Indian Health Service,.
[1] p. : ill. ; 28 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-107]). Caption title. December 1986.

Language: English

Descriptors: Oklahoma; Popular works; Health education; American indians; Guidelines

Abstract: Smoking, alcohol consumption, fad diets, exercise, smoke detectors, seat belts, blood pressure checks, and obesity are topics briefly dealt with on an avoidance or use level in this flier. Designed for the American Indian, it promotes good health through becoming a cautious and intelligent consumer.

48 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
A follow-up study of diabetic Oklahoma Indians: Mortality and causes of death.
Lee, E.T.; Russell, D.; Jorge, N.; Kenny, S.; Yu, M.L.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 300-305; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Oklahoma; Diabetes; Mortality; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To determine the mortality rates and causes of death for diabetic Oklahoma Indian adults by sex and age.

49 NAL Call No: aHV696.F6F68
Food distribution program on Indian reservations review of food package and nutrition education components : task force report.
Molofsky, Anne J.
United States, Food and Nutrition Service
Washington, D.C.? : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Food and Nutrition Service,.
75 leaves in various foliations : ill. ; 28 cm. Cover title. July 1986. Bibliography: leaf 41.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Food relief; United States; Indians of North America; Reservations; Nutrition; Study and teaching; Reference works; Supplemental feeding programs; Nutritional value; Nutrition education; American indians; Food costs; Federal programs; Health promotion; Program evaluation

Abstract: A 4-month technical project addressed two important components of providing adequate nutrition to US Indian reservations: 1) the foods provided were reviewed for nutrient content, cost, and food preferences of participants, and compared the foods for satisfying the RDA's of major nutrients; and 2) an assessment was made of current nutrition education practices, available nutrition education materials, and new methods for delivering nutrition education. Following these assessments, recommendations were developed for improving the nutrient content of the foods provided and for improving the delivery of nutrition education. Background information on legislation, regulations, and organizational structure of the US Indian reservations program, the current health status of American Indians, and on the evaluation of food preferences is included. Descriptive components of the program are provided in 8 appendices. Food costs, nutritional data, and food inventories are included in the text and the appendices.

50 NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-68]
Foot care for diabetics.
United States, Indian Health Service
Kotzebue, AK : Indian Health Service,.
[2] p. : ill. ; 22 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-68]). Cover title.

Language: English

Descriptors: Popular works; Consumer education; Diabetes; Feet; Circulatory disorders; Patient care; American indians

Abstract: Basic foot care guidelines for diabetics are outlined in this illustrated brochure from the Indian Health Service in Kotzebue, Alaska. Recommedations include 1) cleaning feet and changing socks daily, 2) keeping feet warm and dry at all times, 3) wearing shoes that fit properly, and 4) checking feet often for irritations or sores that could develop into more serious infections.

51 NAL Call No: HV701.C51
Head Start combats Baby Bottle Tooth Decay.
Phillips, M.G.; Stubbs, P.E.
Washington, D.C. : Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services.
Children today v. 16 (5): p. 25-28. ill; 1987 Sep. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Infants; Dental caries; American indians; Health services; Educational programs

52 NAL Call No: RA408.I49H43 1991
Health care coverage findings from the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Cunningham, Peter J.; Schur, Claudia L.
Center for General Health Services Intramural Research (U.S.)
Rockville, MD : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research,.
13 p. ; 28 cm. (AHCPR pub ; no. 91-0027; Research findings (Rockville, Md.) ; 8.). Title from cover. July 1991. Includes bibliographical references (p. 13).

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Insurance, Health; Medical care surveys; Insurance, Health

53 NAL Call No: 389.8 J824
Health implications of obesity in American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Welty, T.K.
Baltimore, Md. : American Society for Clinical Nutrition.
American journal of clinical nutrition v. (53) (6,suppl.): p. 1616S-1620S; 1991 Jun. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Obesity; American indians; Diabetes; Cardiovascular diseases; Hypertension; Hypercholesterolemia; Kidney diseases; Pregnancy; Gall bladder diseases; Infections; Mortality; Literature reviews

Abstract: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) are experiencing an epidemic of diabetes, increasing rates of coronary artery disease and hypertension, and poor survival rates for breast cancer that are likely partially attributable

to the increasing prevalence of obesity over the past generation. Obesity may also contribute to the high rates of gallstones and to adverse outcomes of pregnancy in AI/ANs. Although overall mortality was not associated with obesity in Pima Indians (except in the most obese men), the relationship of obesity to longevity in other AI/AN groups is not known. Further study of the specific health effects of obesity in various groups of AI/ANs are needed. In the meantime, community-based programs to prevent obesity and its sequelae should be implemented in all AI/AN communities.

54 NAL Call No: RA448.5.I5C48
The health of Native Americans in Alaska an exploratory study.
Chen, Martin K.; Berg, Lawrence E.; London, Virginia
Hyattsville, Md. : National Center for Health Services Research ; Springfield, Va. : available from NTIS,.
i, 20 leaves : map ; 28 cm. August 1977. NCHSR 78-125. PB-280 223. Bibliography: leaf 11.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Health and hygiene; Indians of North America; Alaska; Indians of North America; Alcohol use; Heart; Diseases; Pneumonia

55 NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-111]
Healthy teeth for happy smiles.
California. WIC Supplemental Food Section
Sacramento, CA? : WIC Supplemental Food Section, California Dept. of Health Services,.
[3] p. : ill. ; 23 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-111]).

Language: English

Descriptors: Popular works; Consumer education; Dental health; Infants; Eating habits; American indians

Abstract: Guidelines for protecting infants' teeth and preventing future dental problems are outlined in this brochure from the California Department of Health Services. Recommendations are provided on proper feeding from both the bottle and cup. Tooth brushing and flossing guidelines are provided for infants from birth to 6 years of age. Eating habits that help promote healthy teeth and gums are identified.

56 NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-113]
High blood pressure and commodity foods.
Kincheloe, Michigan : Nutrition Program, IHS Indian Health Center,.
1 folded sheet ; 28 x 22 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-113]).

Language: English

Descriptors: Popular works; American indians; Hypertension; Dietary guidelines; Commodities; Food preparation

Abstract: Guidelines for using commodity foods while following a diet to control blood pressure are outlined in this brochure from the Indian Health Service in Kincheloe, Michigan. Specific food selection and preparation suggestions are outlined for each of the following recommendations: decrease sodium intake, eat less fat and cholesterol, and achieve normal weight. The importance of exercising regularly and taking medications as prescribed to control blood pressure are also discussed. Health risks associated with high blood pressure are identified.

57 NAL Call No: RJ216.H62
Honey not for babies : a word of caution to parents. (Honey, not for babies.)
Hembekides, Ruth
Oklahoma City : Nutrition Branch, Indian Health Services,.
1 sheet : ill. ; 28 cm. June 1984.

Language: English

Descriptors: Baby foods; Honey; Infants; Diseases; Botulism; Popular works; Consumer education; American indians; Infant feeding; Honey; Risks; Botulism

Abstract: Parents are cautioned against feeding honey to infants less than 12 months of age in this factsheet from the Oklahoma City Indian Health Services. Honey has been shown to cause botulism in some infants because their immune systems are not yet fully able to fight the disease. Symptoms and treatment of infant botulism are described.

58 NAL Call No: KF27.5.H8 1987d
Hunger and nutrition problems among American Indians a case study of North Dakota : hearing before the Select Committee on Hunger, House of Representatives, One hundredth Congress, first session, hearing held in New Town, ND, July 10, 1987.
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee

on Hunger
Washington, [D.C.] : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office, U.S. G.P.O.; Y 4.H 89-100-11.
iv, 138 p. : ill., forms, maps ; 24 cm. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Shipping list no.: 87-680-P. Serial no. 100-11. Includes bibliographies.

Language: English

Descriptors: Hunger; Indians of North America; North Dakota; Health and hygiene; Indians of North America; North Dakota; Nutrition

59 **NAL Call No: RA425.C6**
Implementing COPC: achieving change in a small organization.
Freeman, W.L.
Rockville, Md.? : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.
Community-oriented primary care : from principle to practice / edited by Paul A. Nutting. p. 410-416; 1987. (HRSA publication ; no. HRS-A-PE 86-1). Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Washington; American indians; Health care; Community health services; Community development

60 **NAL Call No: 151.65 P96**
Improving the health of Indian teenagers, a demonstration program in rural New Mexico.
Davis, S.M.; Hunt, K.; Kitzes, J.M.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 104 (3): p. 271-278; 1989 May. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New Mexico; Adolescents; Health; American indians; Rural youth; Public services; Demonstrations; Program development

Abstract. The health status of Indian teenagers in the United States is below that of the general population. The usual barriers to the use of health care services that young people, including young Indians, encounter are compounded in rural areas by distance, isolation, and lack of appropriate services. To overcome these barriers in rural New Mexico, a public health demonstration project (a) established a single location where adolescents can receive multiple, integrated health care services free of charge; (b) set up the initial program of services at a rural school; (c) established links with existing agencies; and (d) incorporated community action toward creating change. The project began as a joint effort of three communities, the University of New Mexico (UNM), and the Albuquerque Area Indian Health Service (IHS) of the Public Health Service; a secondary level public school soon became a participant. The project is being replicated in two other communities that have formed separate partnerships with UNM and the area IHS; also the New Mexico Health and Environment Department has joined the effort in one community. Preliminary data suggest that the services are being used by a majority of the target population, with the proportions of boys and girls about equal.

61 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53**
Increasing prevalence of diabetes among the three affiliated tribes.
Brosseau, J.D.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association.
Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 248-249; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes; Incidence; American indians

Abstract: The findings from a 1988 audit of medical records of the Three Affiliated Tribes (the Mandan, Arickara, and Hidatsa) at the Fort Berthold, ND, Indian Reservation were compared with the findings from a 1975 audit. The total population served by the IHS clinic there has remained about the same. However, the number of people diagnosed as having diabetes has increased by >40%. This increase in known cases is caused largely by an increase in the number of women aged > 40 yr who have diabetes. The actual prevalence of diabetes among people aged > 40 yr has increased very little, presumably because the clinic population has aged somewhat over this period of time.

62 **NAL Call No: HQ1064.U5H23**
Indian and Alaskan natives.
Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press.
Handbook on the aged in the United States / edited by Erdman B. Palmore. p. 269-276; 1984.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Elderly; Life style; Rural areas; Health services

63 NAL Call No: HN90.C6N4
Indian health care.
Kozoll, R.
Washington, D.C. : U.S. G.P.O. : for sale by the Supt of Docs, Congressional Sales Off.
New dimensions in rural policy : building upon our heritage : studies prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and Transportation of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. p. 477-480; 1986. (S. prt. ; 99-153).

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Rural environment; Health care; American indians; Mortality; Cultural influences

64 NAL Call No: KF26.I4 1992a
Indian Health Care Act Amendments of 1992 hearing before the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, second session, on S. 2481 ... April 1, 1992, Washington, DC.
United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs
Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the U.S. G.P.O., Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office; Y 4.In 2/11:S.hrg.102-764.
iv, 357 p. ; 24 cm. (S. hrg. ; 102-764). Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Shipping list no.: 92-0616-P. Includes bibliographical references (p. 241-242).

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America

65 NAL Call No: KF26.5.I4 1992
Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1992 report (to accompany S. 2481).
United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs
Washington : D.C.? : U.S. G.P.O.; Y 1.1/5:102-392. 204 p. ; 24 cm. (Report / 102d Congress, 2d session, Senate ; 102-392). Caption title. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Shipping list no.: 92-0593-P. August 27, 1992.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America

66 NAL Call No: 151.65 P96
The Indian Health Service approach to alcoholism among American Indians and Alaska natives.
Rhoades, E.R.; Mason, R.D.; Eddy, P.; Smith, E.M.; Burns, T.R.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 103 (6): p. 621-627; 1988 Nov. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Alcoholism; Health programs; Disease prevention; Mortality; Public agencies; Federal programs; Educational programs; Fetal alcohol syndrome

67 NAL Call No: 151.65 P96
The Indian health service record of achievement.
Rhoades, E.R.; D'Angelo, A.J.; Hurlburt, W.B.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 102 (4): p. 356-360. ill., charts; 1987 Jul. Includes 3 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: American indians; Eskimos; Community health services; Program evaluation

Abstract: Extract: The Indian Health Service (IHS) was transferred from the Department of Interior to the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1955. At that time, the general health of Indian people substantially lagged behind the rest of the U.S. population. This gap was reflected in mortality rates which were several-fold higher for Indians, or reflected in time; there were decades between the dates when the U.S. population achieved certain lower death rates compared with the dates when similar reductions were achieved by Indians. As a result of preventive health programs, improvements in sanitation, and the development of a number of medical advances, substantial progress has been achieved in improving the health of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Life expectancy of Indians has increased 20 years between 1940 and 1980. From 1955 through 1982, the death rate for Indian infants dropped by 82 percent. Also, the age-adjusted death rate for tuberculosis decreased from 57.9 per 100,000 population in 1955 to 3.3 in 1983. These and other improvements are summarized in this paper.(author)

68 NAL Call No: HB1323.I4B3
Infant mortality in South Dakota.
Baer, Linda; DeWitt, Dana
Brookings, S.D. : South Dakota State University, Ford Foundation Grant, [1990?].

23 leaves : ill. ; 28 cm. (Native American project). Caption title. Includes bibliographical references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Infants; Indians of North America

69 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53**
Insulin therapy and weight change in Native-American NIDDM patients.
Hickey, M.E.; Hall, T.R.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 364-368; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Diabetes mellitus; Weight gain; Insulin; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To determine whether NIDDM patients exposed to insulin therapy in a clinical setting gain weight.

70 **NAL Call No: RC628.A1O2**
A low-cost competitive approach to weight reduction in a native American community.
Wilson, R.; Smith, J.; Marfin, A.M.; Helgerson, S.
Basingstoke, Hampshire : The Macmillan Press Ltd.
International journal of obesity v. 13 (6): p. 731-738. charts; 1989 Dec. Includes 17 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New Mexico; Weight losses; Nutrition education; Health programs; Diabetes; Program evaluation; Teams; Men; Women; American indians

Abstract: Eat Right is a state-wide nutrition education and weight control program implemented by the Healthnet New Mexico health promotion organization. This study evaluates a weight loss program using weight loss competition between teams. The Zuni and Ramah Navajo communities registered 251 individuals in the program.

71 **NAL Call No: RG629.F45S9 1988**
A manual on adolescents and adults with fetal alcohol syndrome, with special reference to American Indians., 2nd ed.
Streissguth, Ann Pytkowicz; LaDue, Robin A.; Randels, Sandra P.
University of Washington, Dept. of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Child Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute, United States, Indian Health Service
Rockville, Md.? : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service; HE 20.9408:Ad 7.
x, 55 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. Supported by Indian Health Service contract, October 1, 1988. Includes bibliographical references (p. 53-55).

Language: English

Descriptors: Fetal alcohol syndrome; Indians of North America

Abstract: This book is designed to make available the latest information about fetal alcohol syndrome, especially related to adolescents and children. It may serve as a basic reference tool for those interested in learning more about the consequence of alcohol ingestion.

72 **NAL Call No: E78.N4M44 1982**
Medicinal uses of plants by Indian tribes of Nevada.
Train, Percy; Henrichs, James R.; Archer, W. Andrew; (William Andrew); 1894-
Lawrence, Mass. Quarterman Publications (1982?).
139 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. (Bioactive plants v. 1; Contributions toward a flora of Nevada ; no. 45.). Reprint. Originally published: Rev. ed. / with summary of pharmacological research by W. Andrew Archer. Beltsville, Md. : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Plant Industry Station, 1957. (Contributions toward a flora of Nevada ; no. 45). Includes index. Bibliography: p. 128-131.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Nevada; Medicine; Ethnobotany; Nevada; Botany, Medical; Nevada; Materia medica, Vegetable; Nevada

73 **NAL Call No: KF27.5.A3 1988c**
Mental health and the elderly issues in service delivery to the Hispanic and Black community : hearing before the Select Committee on Aging, House of Representatives, One Hundredth Congress, second session. (Issues in service delivery to the American Indian and Hispanic communities.)
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee on Aging
Washington [D.C.] : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the

Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office, U.S. G.P.O., 1988-1989.
3 v. ; 24 cm. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Pt. 2 has subtitle: Issues in service delivery to the American Indian and Hispanic communities. Pt. 3 has subtitle: Issues in service delivery to Asian Americans, Hispanics, and Blacks. "May 13, 1988, Long Island City, NY", Pt. 1. "May 27, 1988, Denver, CO", Pt. 2. "July 8, 1988, Los Angeles, CA", pt. 3. "Comm. pub. no. 100-674", Pt. 1. "Comm. pub. no. 100-673", Pt. 2. "Comm. pub. no. 100-694", pt. 3. Item 1009-B-2, 1009-C-2 (microfiche). Includes bibliographical references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Hispanic American aged; Mental health services; United States; Afro-American aged; Mental health services; United States; Indians of North America; Aged; Mental health; Minority aged; Mental health services; United States; Federal aid to community mental health services; United States

74 **NAL Call No: KF27.I5 1992**
Mental health needs in Indian country hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, second session, oversight and S. 1270 to provide an Indian mental health demonstration grant program : hearings held March 29, 1990, Washington, DC; May 12, 1990, Seattle, WA; June 22, 1990, Sioux Falls, SD.
United States. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the U.S. G.P.O., Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office, 1991 [i.e.; Y 4.In 8/14:101-59.
v, 764 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Shipping list no.: 92-205-P. Serial no. 101-59. Includes bibliographical references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Federal aid to community mental health services

75 **NAL Call No: RA790.A1J68**
Mental health values differences between Native American and Caucasian American college students.
Tyler, J.D.; Suan, L.V.
Fresno, Calif. : California School of Professional Psychology.
Journal of rural community psychology v. 11 (2): p. 17-29; 1990. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: North Dakota; American indians; College students; Mental health; Values; Questionnaires; Demography; Ethnic groups

Abstract: Differences between Native and Caucasian American college students in the way mental health is conceptualized was investigated using the Mental Health Values Questionnaire, an eight-scale, factor analytically derived measure of dimensions used in conceptualizing the nature of good emotional adjustment. Sixty-six Native American and 93 Caucasian American undergraduate students served as subjects. The most striking ethnic group difference had to do with the tendency of Caucasian American subjects to more strongly associate unconventional experiences of reality (e.g., having visions) with poor mental health in contrast to Native students who tended to perceive a neutral to positive relationship between such experiences and healthy emotional functioning.

76 **NAL Call No: 470 C16D**
n-3 Docosapentaenoic acid in blubber of dam and pup grey seals (Halichoerus grypus): implications in the Inuit diet and for human health.
Ackman, R.G.; Eaton, C.A.
Ottawa, Canada : National Research Council of Canada.
Canadian journal of zoology v. 66 (11): p. 2428-2431; 1988 Nov. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Nova Scotia; Nutrition; Health; Eskimos; Diets; Seals; Docosenoic acid; Fat products

77 **NAL Call No: KF27.5.C7 1986**
Native American children, youth, and families hearing before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, House of Representatives, Ninety-ninth Congress, second session.
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families
Washington, [D.C.] : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office, U.S. G.P.O., 1986-.
v. : ill., 1 form, maps ; 24 cm. "Hearing held in Seattle, WA, January 7, 1986", Pt. 1. "Hearing held in Sacaton, AZ, on January 9, 1986", Pt. 2. "Hearing held in Albuquerque, NM, January 10, 1986", Pt.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Shipping list no.: 86-886-P (pt. 1). Shipping list no.: 86-853-P (pt. 2). Shipping list no.: 86-830-P (pt. 3). Includes bibliographies.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Social conditions; Indians of North America; Drug use; Indians of North America; Alcohol use; Federal aid to alcoholism programs; United States; Federal aid to drug abuse treatment programs; United States; Federal aid to community development; United States

78 **NAL Call No: S612.A753**
Native Baja California plants: potential treatment for diabetes.
Winkelman, M.
Tucson, Ariz. : Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona.
Arid lands newsletter v. 31: p. 14-17; 1991. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: California; Wild plants; Diabetes; Medicinal plants; Ethnobotany; American indians; Computer software

79 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D5**
A new kind of pioneer.
Mazur, M.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association.
Diabetes forecast v. 44 (11): p. 36-40; 1991 Nov.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Diabetes; Diet; Metabolism; Case reports; Lifestyle; History; Ethnicity; Eating patterns; Inuit; American indians

Abstract: Dan Kahklen, an Alaska native Thlinget Indian, is living with diabetes. Dan and his wife, Sue, are helping other Alaska natives understand the connection between diet and diabetes.

80 **NAL Call No: RM218.5.I5 1988**
Nutrition and health concerns of American Indians and Alaska natives.
Jackson, M.Y.
London : Libbey Eurotext.
Proceedings of the Xth International Congress of Dietetics / held under the auspices of the I.C.D.A. (the International Committee of Dietetic Associations) ; edited by M.F. Moyal. v. 2 p. 65-68; 1988. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Alaska; Nutritional surveys; Public health; Ethnic groups; Feeding behavior

81 **NAL Call No: LB3401.A57**
Nutrition aspects of a cardiovascular curriculum in the Southwest.
Koehler, K.M.; Harris, M.B.
Reston, Va. : American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Dance.
Health Education v. 19 (5): p. 24-28. charts; 1988 Oct. Includes 23 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New Mexico; Nutrition education; Cardiovascular diseases; Elementary education; Curriculum guides; Food preferences; Food intake; Cultural influences; Food habits; Behavior change; Hispanics; American indians

Abstract: This article discusses the pilot-testing of a cardiovascular health curriculum designed for fifth grade students in the Southwest. The curriculum was developed after a survey was administered to the children to determine eating behaviors and favorite foods. The curriculum was designed to include cultural foods in a heart-healthy diet.

82 **NAL Call No: RC660.A1D522**
Nutrition counseling: Meeting the needs of ethnic clients with diabetes.
Bertorelli, A.M.
Chicago, Ill. : American Association of Diabetes Educators.
Diabetes educator v. 16 (4): p. 285-286, 289; 1990 Jul. Includes 13 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes; Diet counseling; Ethnicity; Eating patterns; Obesity; Disease prevalence; Nutrition education; Asians; American indians; Hispanics; Blacks

Abstract: Diabetes educators must be aware of and sensitive to ethnic and cultural diversity in the United States. This article discussed the need of nutrition counseling to be adjusted to take into account traditional foods and meal habits.

83 **NAL Call No: 389.8 AM34**
Nutrition in American Indian health: past, present, and future.
Jackson, M.Y.
Chicago, Ill. : The Association.

Journal of the American Dietetic Association v. 86 (11): p. 1561-1565. charts; 1986 Nov. Includes 41 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Nutritional state; American indians; Trends; Health; History

Abstract: Extract: The nutritional and health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives has improved throughout the years. However, their health status still lags behind that of the general American population. There is incomplete information on their nutritional status and present dietary patterns, nutritive values of native foods, and nutrition education knowledge of the population.(author)

84 **NAL Call No: TX361.W55N88 F&N B-3703, B-3705**

Nutrition technician program.
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (U.S.),United Tribes Educational Technical Center (Bismarck, N.D.)
Bismarck, N.D. United Tribes Educational Technical Center.
3 v. : ill. ; 28 cm. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, grant no. 59-3198-9-80.

Language: English

Descriptors: Instructional materials; Vocational education; Lesson plans; Learning activities; Nutrition; American Indians; WIC program; Independent study; Nutrition education; Pregnancy and nutrition; Health care

Abstract: A set of lesson plans developed by the N.D. State Dept. of Health is presented. The lesson plans were developed to be used in the United Tribes Educational Technical Center (UTETC) to train native Americans to work as paraprofessionals in the WIC program. The lessons can also be used for self study. The first modules consist of 2 sections. The first section contains 9 lessons related to basic nutrition (i.e., food composition, major nutrients, digestion and nutrient needs). The second section contains 6 lessons that discuss nutritional assessment (clinical, anthropometry, laboratory, dietary, obesity, and diabetes). The second module discusses the WIC program (2 lessons), nutrition counseling skills, (3 lessons), and nutrition education techniques (1 lesson). The third module consists of 2 major areas that discuss nutrition and pregnancy and community resources for health care programs. Each lesson has color-coded sections (e.g., blue for objectives, yellow for the self-study section, green for the answer section). A final report on the project also is available. (kbc)

85 **NAL Call No: RJ216.P362 F&N E-4300, E-4302**

Papago breastfeeding education model project : final report, July 31, 1981 : report of project breastfeeding education model.
Papago Nutrition Improvement Program (Sells, Ariz.)
Sells, Ariz. Papago Nutrition Improvement Program.
3 v. : ill. ; 28 cm. "July 31, 1981. Agreement no. 59-3198-9-83, funded under P.L. 95-627, Section 3, USDA/FNS. Bibliography: pt.3., p. 118-119.

Language: English

Descriptors: Reference materials; Breast feeding; American Indians; Health education; Nutrition education; Behavior modification; Pregnant women; Mother-child relations

Abstract: A breastfeeding education project was designed to increase the incidence and duration of breastfeeding among women at the Papago Indian reservation in Arizona. The activities of this project, the development of new educational materials, and the overall results are presented in 3 volumes. Attitudes influencing infant feeding practices were assessed, and supporting services for pregnant women and new mothers were developed and used. All activities of the project were coordinated by staff of 7 related health agencies on the reservation site. This education project produced an increased number of women beginning breastfeeding. The educational materials are applicable for breastfeeding education for other Indian tribes. (wz)

86 **NAL Call No: RJ216.P36 F&N B-3671**

Papago breastfeeding education model project : report of project, breastfeeding education model.
Papago Nutrition Improvement Program (Sells, Ariz.)
Sells, Ariz. Papago Nutrition Improvement Program 1981?
1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 1981?) cm. Cover title. Agreement no. 59-3198-9-83, funded under P.L. 95-627, Section 3, USDA/FNS.

Language: English

Descriptors: Reference materials; Breast feeding;

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

tion education; Health education; Pregnant women; Infant feeding; Diarrhea; Mother-child relations

Abstract: A comprehensive report describes a breastfeeding education project, conducted at the Papago Indian reservation in Arizona, to increase breastfeeding among the Papago women. The project coordinated the services of 6 health agencies in a team approach. The project sought to: increase breastfeeding practices by 20%; support breastfeeding mothers; reduce infant diarrhea; establish a data collection system; and develop a breastfeeding education model which would be widely applicable. Initial breastfeeding increased from 23.4% to 43.8%, while initial bottle-feeding dropped from 76.5% to 56.1%. There was no apparent change, however, in the duration of breastfeeding. The rate of hospitalization for diarrhea in the first 6 months of life among initially bottle-fed infants was about 4 times that breast-fed infants. Numerous illustrations (used as breastfeeding education tools) and basic ancillary information are appended. (wz)

87 NAL Call No: RK331.P3

Parents helping parents stop baby bottle tooth decay. (Stop baby bottle tooth decay Baby bottle tooth decay.)

Holcomb, Barbara; Bruerd, Bonnie; Kinney, Mary Beth; Backinger, Cathy

Washington, D.C. : Indian Health Service, [1986?]. [18] leaves : ill. ; 28 cm. Cover title. Produced cooperatively by the Head Start, VSPHS, Indian Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control. Photography: Barbara Holcomb. Script: Bonnie Bruerd, Mary Beth Kinney, Cathy Backinger.

Language: English

Descriptors: Dental caries in children; Prevention; Bottle feeding; Teaching materials; Flipcharts; Parent education; American indians; Tooth diseases; Infants; Bootle feeding

Abstract: Geared primarily toward American Indian/Alaska Native populations, this flip book of color photographs is aimed at helping parents avoid tooth decay in infants. What baby bottle tooth decay is, prevalence among American Indians and Alaska Natives and prevention suggestions are topics covered in an easily understood lesson format.

88 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53

Pathogenesis of NIDDM in Pima Indians.

Bogardus, C.; Lillioja, S., Bennett, P.H.

Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 14 (7): p. 685-690; 1991 Jul. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Diabetes mellitus; Incidence; Glucose tolerance; Longitudinal studies; Insulin; Blood plasma; Metabolic studies; Liver; Pathogenesis; Pancreas; American indians

Abstract: The Pima Indians of Arizona have the highest reported prevalence and incidence of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) of any population in the world. A cross-sectional and longitudinal study was begun in 1982 to determine the metabolic characteristic(s) that is (are) predictive of the development of NIDDM and to document the sequence of metabolic events that occur with the transition from normal to impaired glucose tolerance and then to diabetes. Preliminary analyses suggest that insulin resistance is a primary abnormality predisposing Pima Indians to develop impaired glucose tolerance, and that the development of diabetes occurs with subsequent pancreatic failure.

89 NAL Call No: RA448.4.R4

The pattern of organized health care: nonresponse to differing health beliefs and behavior.

Grossman, L.

Chapel Hill? : Dept. of Maternal and Child Health, School of Social Work?

Removing cultural and ethnic barriers to health care : based on proceedings of a national conference / edited by Elizabeth L. Watkins and Audreye E. Johnson. p. 29-48; 1985. Paper presented at a national Conference on "Removing Cultural and Ethnic Barriers to Health Care," held June 4-8, 1979, Charlotte, North Carolina. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Health care; Health beliefs; Hispanics; Blacks; Asians; American indians; Cultural influences

90 NAL Call No: RA408.I49P47 1991

Personal health practices findings from the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Lefkowitz, Doris Cadigan; Underwood, Carol

Center for General Health Services Intramural Research (U.S.)

Rockville, MD : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research,.
14 p. ; 28 cm. (AHCPR pub ; no. 91-0034; Research findings (Rockville, Md.) ; 10.). Title from cover. "July 1991". Includes bibliographical references (p.13-14).

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America

91 **NAL Call No: E98.F7P5**
Plains Indian diet handbook. (Diet handbook.)
Swanson Center for Nutrition, United States, Indian Health Service, National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (U.S.)
Washington, D.C.? : Dept. of Health and Human Services :; HE 20.9408-D 55.
20 p. : col. ill. ; 27 x 21 cm. Swanson Center for Nutrition, Inc., in cooperation with Indian Health Service Diabetes Control Program and Experience Education supported by a subcontract with National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse, National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Department of Health and Human Services contract no. NO1AM-82221. Cover title: Diet handbook.

Language: English

Descriptors: Nebraska; Indians of North America; Food; Diabetes; Nutritional aspects; Diabetes; Diet therapy; Diet; Handbooks, manuals, etc; Popular works; Patient education; Diabetes; American indians; Dietary guidelines; Diabetic diets

Abstract: Developed for use by the Plains Indians with diabetes, this booklet emphasizes diet as a means for controlling the disease. Introduced by a color-coded dietary guide, the basic food groups are presented to include recommended foods and serving sizes. Combination foods, foods with fat, foods to avoid, foods to freely use and those allowed in reasonable amounts are presented in the same manner. Cautions and reminders accompany each sections; pictures illustrating serving sizes and other concepts addressed are included with each section.

92 **NAL Call No: RG580.D5P7**
Pregnancy and diabetes.
Gila River Indian Community (Arizona : Association)
Sacaton, Ariz. : Gila River Indian Community, Human Resources Dept./Health Branch, WIC Program, [198-?].
[6] : ill. ; 22 cm. Cover title.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Popular works; Patient education; Diabetes; Pregnant women; American indians; Health care

Abstract: Designed for the pregnant American Indian woman with diabetes, this booklet presents specific steps to follow in order to keep the disease under control. Symptoms of both hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia are listed, as well as signs indicating the need for immediate medical attention. The necessity for weight control is emphasized. Drawings illustrate the concepts presented.

93 **NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-14]**
Prenatal care.
Native American Maternal and Child Health Project
Bismarck : ND : Native American Maternal & Child Health Project, North Dakota State Dept. of Health, Division of Maternal & Child Health,.
[2] p. : ill. ; 22 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-14]). Cover title.

Language: English

Descriptors: North Dakota; Popular works; Prenatal education; Health care; American indians; Nutrition information

Abstract: Designed to inform the pregnant American Indian woman about the importance of prenatal health, this pamphlet stresses doctor's visits, proper nutrition, and avoidance of cigarettes and alcohol.

94 **NAL Call No: RA408.I49P73 1991**
Prevalence of chronic diseases a summary of data from the survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Johnson, Ayah E.; Taylor, Amy K.
Center for General Health Services Intramural Research (U.S.)
Rockville, MD : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research,.
10 p. ; 28 cm. (AHCPR pub ; no. 91-0031; Data summary (Rockville, Md.) ; 3.). Title from cover. July 1991. Includes bibliographical references (p. 10).

Language: English

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Medical care surveys

95 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Prevalence of diabetes and its complications in the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.
Farrell, M.A.; Quiggins, P.A.; Eller, J.D.; Owle, P.A.; Miner, K.M.; Walkingstick, E.S.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 253-256; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: North Carolina; Diabetes; Incidence; Complications; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To determine the prevalence of diabetes and selected complications among the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina.

96 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Prevalence of diabetes mellitus in pregnancy among Yup'ik Eskimos, 1987-1988.
Murphy, N.J.; Bulkow, L.R.; Schraer, C.D.; Lanier, A.P.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 315-317; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Alaska; Diabetes; Pregnancy; Incidence; Inuit

Abstract: Objective. To evaluate the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in pregnancy in Yup'ik Eskimos.

97 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among American Indians and Alaska Natives, 1987: Estimates from a national outpatient data base.
Valway, S.; Freeman, W.; Kaufman, S.; Welty, T.; Helgerson, S.D.; Gohdes, D.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 271-276; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Diabetes; Incidence; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To estimate the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among American Indians and Alaska Natives served by the IHS.

98 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes and selected related conditions of six reservations in Montana and Wyoming.
Acton, K.; Rogers, B.; Campbell, G.; Johnson, C.; Gohdes, D.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 263-265; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Montana; Wyoming; Diabetes; Incidence; Complications; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To describe the prevalence of diabetes and related complications in Plains Indians.

99 NAL Call No: 151.65 P96
Preventing baby bottle tooth decay in American Indian and Alaska native communities: a model for planning.
Bruerd, B.; Kinney, M.B.; Bothwell, E.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service. Public health reports v. 104 (6): p. 631-640. ill., charts; 1989 Nov. Includes 18 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Nursing bottle syndrome; Dental caries; Disease prevention; Health programs; Program evaluation; Bottle feeding; Child feeding; Infants; Children; American indians

Abstract: Baby bottle tooth decay (BBTD) is a preventable dental disease which surveys have shown affects more than 50 percent of Native American children. An experimental program to prevent BBTD was implemented in 12 Native American communities. The project represented a cooperative effort by three Department of Health and Human Service agencies: Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Head Start Bureau; Indian Health Service, Dental Program; and Centers for Disease Control, Dental Disease Prevention Activity. Intervention strategies included the training of parent volunteers, health professionals, and the tribal employees who counseled

caretakers of young children and made group presentations. There was also a media campaign in each community that ran for a 3-year period. Numerous educational materials were developed including training manuals, counseling booklets, tippee cups, posters, and bumper stickers. The BBTD project's planners encouraged tailoring the education materials and strategies to fit each community. Preliminary results documented statistically significant decreases in the prevalence of BBTD at the pilot sites. This multidisciplinary, comprehensive intervention offers a model for organizing members of minority communities to prevent health problems.

100 **NAL Call No: RC658.A1D5**
Risk factors for coronary heart disease in diabetic and nondiabetic Native Americans: The Strong Heart Study.
Howard, B.V.; Welty, T.K.; Fabsitz, R.R.; Cowan, L.D.; Oopik, A.J.; Le, N.A.; Yeh, J.; Savage, P.J.; Lee, E.T.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes v. 41 (suppl.2): p. 4-11; 1992 Oct. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Cardiovascular diseases; Diabetes; Risk; American indians; Diagnosis; Mortality; Morbidity; Longitudinal studies; Disease surveys; Women; Men

Abstract: The Strong Heart Study is a study of cardiovascular disease and its risk factors among diabetic and nondiabetic Native Americans. The study includes 12 tribes in Arizona, Oklahoma, and North and South Dakota. Phase I, initiated in October 1988, included a mortality survey to determine CVD death rates in individuals 35-74 yr old between 1984 and 1988, and a medical record review to determine rates of myocardial infarction and stroke for individuals ages 45-74 during the same time. In addition, a physical examination was performed on persons 45-74 yr old to measure the prevalence of cardiovascular and peripheral vascular diseases and known and suspected risk factors. In Phase II, CVD mortality and morbidity rates will be determined in the examined cohort by surveillance. CVD risk factors, changes in risk factors over time, and the relationship between risk factors and CVD incidence will be assessed longitudinally. This study provides data on the relative importance of cardiovascular risk factors in nondiabetic and diabetic Native Americans and will provide insight into possible variations in the quantitative or qualitative importance of CVD risk factors among diverse population groups.

101 **NAL Call No: Z6675.R9R87 1988**
Rural health abstracts and citations, 1980-1987. (Rural hospitals Indian health care Rural health professionals.)
University of North Dakota, Center for Rural Health Services, Policy, and Research, University of North Dakota, Rural Health Research Center
Grand Forks, N.D. : Center for Rural Health Services, Policy and Research, University of North Dakota, c1988-.
v. ; 28 cm. First edition, August 1988. Title on Part III: Rural health abstracts and citations, 1980-1990. Publisher on Parts II and III is University of North Dakota Rural Health Research Center.

Language: English

Descriptors: Rural health services; Hospitals, Rural; Indians of North America

102 **NAL Call No: RA771.A1J68**
Rural residence and poor birth outcome in Washington state.
Larson, E.H.; Hart, L.G.; Rosenblatt, R.A.
Kansas City, Mo. : National Rural Health Association.
The Journal of rural health v. 8 (3): p. 162-170; 1992. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Washington; Obstetrics; Health care; Prenatal period; Rural areas; Urban areas; Infant mortality; Low birth weight infants; Risk; Blacks; American indians; Marriage: Age differences; Ethnic groups; Hospitals; Health centers

Abstract: It is often assumed that poor birth outcomes are more common among rural women than urban women, but there is little substantive evidence to that effect. While the effectiveness of rural provider and hospitals has been evaluated in previous studies, this study focuses on poor birth outcome in a population of rural residents, including those who leave rural areas for obstetrical care. Rural arid urban differences in rates of inadequate prenatal care, neonatal death, and low birth weight were examined in the general population and in subpopulations stratified by risk and race using data from five years (1984-88) of birth and infant death certificates from Washington state. Also examined were care and outcome differences between rural women delivering in rural hospitals

and those delivering in urban facilities. Bivariate analyses were confirmed with logistic regression. Results indicate that rural residents in the general population and in various subpopulations had similar or lower rates of poor outcome than did urban residents but experienced higher rates of inadequate prenatal care than did urban residents. Rural residents delivering in urban hospitals had higher rates of poor outcomes than those delivering in rural hospitals. We conclude that rural residence is not associated with greater risk of poor birth outcome. White and nonwhite differences appear to exceed any rural and urban resident differences in rates of poor birth outcome.

103 NAL Call No: LC5146.R87
Secondary disabilities among American Indians in Montana.
Clay, J.A.; Seekins, T.; Cowie, C.
Las Cruces, NM : New Mexico State University.
Rural special education quarterly v. 11 (2): p. 20-25; 1992. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Montana; American indians; Handicapped persons; Tribal society; Health care; Health services; Rural communities; Reserved areas; Regional surveys

104 NAL Call No: QP141.A1N88
Selected risk factors for diabetes in native Americans.
Mohs, M.E.; Leonard, T.K.; Watson, R.R.
Elmsford, N.Y. : Pergamon Press.
Nutrition research v. 5 (9): p. 1035-1045; 1985 Sep. Includes 57 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; Tribal societies; Races; Diabetes; Obesity; Diet; Ethanol; Intake; Genetic factors

105 NAL Call No: 389.8 AM34
Selected traditional and contemporary foods currently used by the Pima Indians.
Smith, C.J.; Schakel, S.F.; Nelson, R.G.
Chicago, Ill. : The Association.
Journal of the American Dietetic Association v. 91 (3): p. 338-341. charts; 1991 Mar. Includes 13 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Food preferences; History; Ethnic foods; Eating patterns; Diet; Food preparation; Nutrient databanks; Nutrient content; Diabetes; Risk; Dietary surveys; Obesity; American indians

Abstract: In 1988, a large-scale dietary survey of the Pimas was begun as part of a study of the natural history of diabetic renal disease. Because of the uniqueness of this population and the specific character of their foods, it was decided to develop a new computerized nutrient database containing specific entries for the food items and mixed dishes currently used by the Pimas. In this way potential errors in approximating Piman foods with others in commonly used US nutrient databases would be avoided, and accurate dietary analysis of food records could be accomplished. In addition, more complete nutrient composition data would be obtained on Piman foods than had previously been reported.

106 NAL Call No: 151.65 P96
Serum cholesterol concentrations among Navajo Indians.
Sugarman, J.R.; Gilbert, T.J.; Percy, C.A.; Peter, D.G.
Rockville, Md. : U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 107 (1): p. 92-99; 1992 Jan. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Cholesterol; Blood serum; American indians; Anthropometric dimensions; Diabetes; Low density lipoprotein; High density lipoprotein; Triacylglycerols; Surveys; Age differences; Women; Men

Abstract: Navajo Indians have been reported by earlier investigators to have low concentrations of serum lipids and a low prevalence of hyperlipidemia, as well as low rates of ischemic heart disease. However, no data on serum lipid concentrations among Navajos have been reported for more than two decades. The authors conducted a study to determine the distribution of concentrations of serum total cholesterol (TC), high density lipoprotein cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglyceride among persons 25-74 years old living in a representative community on the Navajo Indian reservation. Data are reported for 255 subjects, 105 men and 150 women, ages 25-74 years. The authors compared these data to those for the general population as determined by the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II). TC concentrations

among Navajo men were similar to those from NHANES II. TC concentrations among younger Navajo women were similar to those for women younger than 55 years from NHANES II, but were significantly lower among older Navajo women. While 27.6 percent of men ages 25-74 years studied in NHANES II had TC concentrations greater than 240 milligrams per deciliter, 33.8 percent of Navajo men had similarly elevated TC. However, the prevalence of serum TC concentrations greater than 240 milligrams per deciliter among Navajo women (17.5 percent) was about half that among women studied in NHANES II (32.9 percent). A similar pattern was found for low density lipoprotein cholesterol. The researchers concluded that Navajo Indians are no longer characterized by low serum lipid concentrations, that increased cholesterol concentrations may be a harbinger of increasing rates of atherosclerotic coronary heart disease among Navajos, and that attention should be directed to primary prevention of hyperlipidemia in Navajo Indian communities.

107 **NAL Call No: 151.65 P96**
Smokeless tobacco use among native American school children.
Bruerd, B.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 105 (2): p. 196-201; 1990 Mar. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: South Dakota; Montana; Nebraska; Washington; Arizona; New Mexico; Alaska; School children; Chewing tobacco; American indians; Literature reviews; Health hazards

Abstract: Seven published and two unpublished surveys of Native American school children's use of smokeless tobacco (ST) are reviewed. The surveys represent school children in the States of South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska. This review describes and discusses the survey methods, prevalence, duration, and intensity of ST use, and ST health effects documented in these studies. Prevalence of regular ST use ranges from 18 percent in kindergartners through 6th graders to 55.9 percent among 9th and 10th graders. In two studies that surveyed kindergartners, regular use was reported at 13 percent in one study and 21 percent in the other. Comparisons to use by non-Native Americans, as reported in surveys, demonstrate the severity of the problem in Native American communities. There appear to be three significant findings related to Native American ST use: (a) young age of onset of ST use, (b) similar prevalence of use among adolescent boys and girls, and (c) higher overall prevalence of ST use when compared to non-Native American populations. Acceptance of the habit, peer pressure, and addiction seem to be contributing to the high ST use in Native American communities.

108 **NAL Call No: E75.A5 [no.A-15]**
Spacing of babies.
Gipp, Bertha
Native American Maternal and Child Health Project (N.D.)
Bismarck : ND : Native American Maternal and Child Health Project, Division of Maternal and Child Health, North Dakota State Dept. of Health,.
[10] p. : ill. ; 22 cm. (American Indian bibliography series ; [A-15]). Cover title.

Language: English

Descriptors: North Dakota; Popular works; Family planning; Birth control; American indians; Health care

Abstract: To assist the American Indian in family planning, this pamphlet provides basic information on birth control methods. Pills, intra-uterine devices, diaphraoms, condoms, vaginal medications and natural family planning are the methods explained thoroughly and accompanied by a drawing of each. A short summary of Native American family planning, both past and present, is included. A checklist of good health practices that accompany participation in spacing of babies is also presented.

109 **NAL Call No: KF27.5.H8 1990**
Standing Rock Sioux Reservation a case study of food security among native Americans : hearing before the Select Committee on Hunger, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, second session, hearing held in Fort Yates, ND, February 26, 1990.
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee on Hunger
Washington [D.C.] : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office, U.S. G.P.O.; Y 4.H 89:101-15.
iv, 208 p. : ill., maps ; 24 cm. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Serial no. 101-15. Includes bibliographical references (p. 45).

Language: English

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Descriptors: Standing Rock Indian Reservation (N.D. and S.D.); Indians of North America; North Dakota; Health and hygiene; Indians of North America; South Dakota; Health and hygiene; Dakota Indians; Health and hygiene; Food relief; United States

Abstract: This hearing of the House Selection Committee on Hunger contains testimony, statements and supplemental materials presented by members of the Rock Sioux Tribal Council, members of Congress and other government officials. The topics discussed are problems of poverty and malnutrition among Native Americans, especially those at The Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.

110 **NAL Call No: 151.65 P96**
A study of dog bites on the Navajo Reservation.
Daniels, T.J.
Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.
Public health reports v. 101 (1): p. 50-59. maps; 1986 Jan. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Utah; New Mexico; American indians; Statistical data; Bites; Dog control; Public health

Abstract: Reservation-wide dog-bite statistics indicate a bite rate on the Navajo Reservation that is comparable to that of a large city. Detailed analysis of 772 bite reports was made to determine the characteristics of biters and their victims. This included an assessment of the behavioral antecedents leading up to the bite incident; 98.4 percent of all cases for which a possible cause could be ascertained were provoked in some way. Both dog control and public education measures need to be taken to reduce the frequency of dog bites.

111 **NAL Call No: RC685.H8N27 1980**
Summary report of the Second National Conference on High Blood Pressure Control in Native American Communities.
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health (U.S.)
National Conference on High Blood Pressure Control in Native American Communities 2nd : 1980 : Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Bethesda,Md. : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, [1982?].
53 leaves ; 28 cm. Administrative use only.

Language: English

Descriptors: Hypertension; Research; United States; Congresses; Indians of North America; Medical care; Congresses

112 **NAL Call No: RA448.5.I5N37 1984**
"The Key to prevention: you" report on the Sixth National Indian/Alaska Native Health Conference, June 4-7, 1984, sponsored by the National Indian Health Board.
Cull, Scott R.; Compton, John H.
National Indian Health Board
National Indian/Alaska Native Health Conference 6th : 1984 : Reno, Nev.
United States? : s.n., 1984?
iv, 119 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. This publication was made possible through contract no. 240-84-0008, with the Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service.

Language: English

Descriptors: Indians of North America; Health and hygiene; Public health; United States; Congresses

113 **NAL Call No: RC658.A1D5**
Thermic effect of glucose in obese subjects with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
Ravussin, E.; Zawadzki, J.K.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association.
Diabetes v. 36 (12): p. 1441-1447. ill., charts; 1987 Dec. Includes 27 references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Obesity; Diabetes; Glucose; Heat production; Energy metabolism; American indians

Abstract: Extract: A reduced thermic effect of glucose in non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) has been previously reported. To investigate whether this defect is related to 1) a decreased rate of glucose storage, 2) a reduced energy cost of glucose storage, or 3) a defect in the sympathetically mediated component of thermogenesis, we studied the thermic effect of ingested and infused glucose in nine NIDDM obese Pima Indians [90.5 +/- 3.9 kg, 39 +/- 2% fat, fasting plasma glucose (FPG) 130 +/- 10 mg/dl] and in nine nondiabetic obese Pima Indians (99.3 +/- 7.2 kg, 38 +/- 2% fat, FPG 103 +/- 2 mg/dl). Energy expenditure and glucose storage were derived from indirect calorimetry measurements. The thermic effect of 100 g of glucose was found to be similar in both groups (4.0 +/- 0.9 vs 5.0 +/- 1.3% of energy ingested in diabetic and non-

diabetic subjects, respectively) but lower than that previously reported in nonobese subjects. The cost of glucose storage calculated after stimulating storage by constant glucose infusion (0.46 g/min) and variable insulin infusion (19.5 +/- 3.8 vs. 2.9 +/- 0.6 mU.kg-1.min-1 in diabetic and nondiabetic subjects, respectively; P less than .01) was similar in both groups (approximately 0.35 kcal/g glucose stored) and not different from that reported in lean subjects. As opposed to lean and obese Caucasian subjects, energy expenditure failed to markedly decrease during propranolol infusion in both nondiabetic and diabetic Pima Indians. We postulate that the decreased rate of tissue glucose uptake and storage associated with insulin resistance is the major cause of the lower thermic effect of ingested glucose in NIDDM. It is unlikely that a reduced thermic effect of glucose causes or perpetuates obesity in NIDDM, because a low thermic response is the consequence of the increased insulin resistance and is opposed by greater increases in resting metabolic rate.(author)

114 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
The traditional Pima Indian diet: Composition and adaptation for use in a dietary intervention study.
Boyce, V.L.; Swinburn, B.A.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 369-371; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: Arizona; Diet; Diabetes mellitus; American indians

Abstract: Objective. To examine changes in the Pima Indian diet composition that may have played a role in the dramatic rise in the incidence of NIDDM among Pima Indians over the last century.

115 NAL Call No: LC5146.R87
Understanding the cultural characteristics of American Indian families: effective partnerships under the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP).
Nelson, J.R.; Smith, D.J.; Dodd, J.M.
Las Cruces, NM : New Mexico State University. Rural special education quarterly v. 11 (2): p. 33-36; 1992. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: U.S.A.; American indians; Families; Cultural heritage; Law; Handicapped persons; Cultural differentiation; Partnerships; Health programs

116 NAL Call No: TX341.C6
USDA to improve quality of canned beef and pork.
Washington, D.C. : Community Nutrition Institute. Nutrition week v. 21 (22): p. 2-3; 1991 May31.

Language: English

Descriptors: Beef; Pigmeat; Meat quality; Canned meat; Usda; Food distribution programs; Dietary fat; Diet; Eating patterns; Diabetes; American indians

Abstract: Following congressional hearings and a GAO investigation, the USDA will attempt to reduce the amount of bone, blood vessel and connective tissue in canned beef and pork products and will take steps to generally improve the nutritional value of these products.

117 NAL Call No: RA425.C6
Use of secondary data: extrapolating to the community.
Stewart, B.; Kozoll, R.; Rhyne, R.L.
Rockville, Md.? : U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.
Community-oriented primary care : from principle to practice / edited by Paul A. Nutting. p. 168-173; 1987. (HRSA publication ; no. HRS-A-PE 86-1).

Language: English

Descriptors: New Mexico; American indians; Communities; Community health services; Vital statistics; Data collection; Information services

118 NAL Call No: RC660.A1D53
Workshop report: Prevention and early treatment of NIDDM.
Wilson, R.; Horton, E.
Alexandria, Va. : American Diabetes Association. Diabetes care v. 16 (1): p. 376-377; 1993 Jan. Paper presented at conference, "Diabetes in Native Americans," November 14-17, 1989, Mesa, Arizona.

Language: English

Descriptors: Diabetes mellitus; Health programs; American indians

Abstract: Critical scientific and practical questions are whether it is possible to prevent NIDDM and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

whether early treatment of diabetes is effective. There are three potential strategies that may retard the development of prevention of NIDDM and which are also of importance in the early treatment of NIDDM, control of obesity, preservation of insulin action, and preservation of insulin secretion. The panel stressed the impact of exercise both on the control of obesity and the preservation of insulin action. A structured exercise program such as that conducted in the Zuni community can be made available to an entire community. The importance of community involvement in establishing and sustaining such programs, and the importance of using sound principles of effective behavior modification were recognized.

119 NAL Call No: 151.65 P96

Years of potential life lost among a Native American population.

Mahoney, M.C.; Michalek, A.M.; Cummings, K.M.; Hanley, J.; Snyder, R.L.

Washington, D.C. : Public Health Service.

Public health reports v. 104 (3): p. 279-285; 1989 May. Includes references.

Language: English

Descriptors: New York; American indians; Mortality; Risks; Health

Abstract: The determination of years of potential life lost (YPLL) can aid in monitoring changes in premature mortality among various population groups. While premature mortality has been shown to differ among blacks and whites, patterns of YPLL have not been well established among other racial groups. The Seneca Nation of Indians (SNI) is a Native American group residing primarily in western New York State (NYS). A review of SNI necrology records revealed that 55 percent (510 of 924) of the deaths between 1955 and 1984 occurred before 65 years of age. The proportion of premature deaths among males exceeded the proportion in females. SNI males demonstrated an increased risk of premature death (odds ratio = 1.43) relative to SNI females. Both the percentage of premature deaths and the number of YPLL per death were greater among SNI members compared with NYS residents. Almost one-half of all YPLL among the SNI were attributable to accidents and injuries. Heart disease, digestive diseases, and malignant neoplasms also represented important contributors to YPLL for both SNI males and females. This investigation identifies important causes of premature death among a Native American population and underscores the preventable nature of premature loss of life.

Author Index

(William Andrew), 72
Abe, Thomas A. 16
Ackman, R.G. 76
Acton, K. 98
Archer, W. Andrew 72
Bachman-Carter, K. 30
Backinger, Cathy 87
Baer, Linda 68
Bauman, K.A. 2
Beauregard, Karen 1
Becker, T.M. 31
Bennett, P.H. 14, 18, 25, 42, 88
Berg, Lawrence E. 54
Bergeisen, L. 4
Bertorelli, A.M. 82
Blum, R.W. 4
Bogardus, C. 88
Bothwell, E. 99
Boyce, V.L. 114
Boyko, E.J. 29
Brosseau, J.D. 61
Brosseau, James D. 16
Broussard, B.A. 12
Bruerd, B. 99, 107
Bruerd, Bonnie 87
Buck, G.M. 8
Buehler, J.W. 6
Bulkow, L.R. 29, 32, 96
Burns, T.R. 66
California, WIC Supplemental Food Section 55
Campbell, G. 98
Carter, J.S. 31
Center for General Health Services Intramural Research (U.S.) 1, 52, 90, 94

Chelimsky, Eleanor 34
Chen, Martin K. 54
Clay, J.A. 103
Compton, John H. 112
Cornelius, Llewellyn Joseph, 1
Cowan, L.D. 100
Cowie, C. 103
Crawford, Andrea C. 16
Cull, Scott R. 112
Cummings, K.M. 119
Cunningham, Peter J. 1, 52
D'Angelo, A.J. 67
Daniels, T.J. 110
Davis, S.M. 60
Deapen, R.E. 39
DeStefano, F. 35
Deuschle, K.W. 11
Dever, D. 43
DeWitt, Dana 68
Diemand, L.M. 37
Dodd, J.M. 115
Eaton, C.A. 76
ed 44
Eddy, P. 66
Eelkema, Robert C. 16
Eller, J.D. 95
Everhart, J.E. 42
Fabsitz, R.R. 100
Farrell, M.A. 95
Fisher, J.R. 40
Frank, C. 30
Freeman, W. 97
Freeman, W.L. 13, 36, 59
Freni-Titulaer, L. 43
Frohlich, K.L. 33
Garcia Coll, C.T. 15
German, R.R. 35
Gila River Indian Community (Arizona : Association) 92
Gilbert, T.J. 106
Gipp, Bertha 108
Gohdes, D. 13, 17, 24, 25, 97, 98
Gohdes, D.M. 22, 23
Grossman, L. 89
Groziak, S.M. 37
Hall, T.R. 69
Hanley, J. 119
Harmon, B. 4
Harris, L. 4
Harris, M.B. 81
Hart, L.G. 102
Heath, G.W. 7
Helgerson, S. 70

Helgerson, S.D. 97
Hembekides, Ruth 21, 57
Henrichs, James R. 72
Hickey, M.E. 69
Hogue, C.J.R. 6
Holcomb, Barbara 87
Hollevoet, J.J. 33
Horton, E. 118
Hosey, G.M. 13
Howard, B.V. 20, 100
Huete, N. 43
Hunt, K. 60
Hurlburt, W.B. 67
Jackson, M.Y. 12, 80, 83
Jamison, Paul L., 44
Johnson, Ayah E. 94
Johnson, C. 98
Johnson, L.G. 27
Jorge, N. 48

Justice, J. 43
Kaufman, S. 24, 97
Kennedy, R.D. 39
Kenny, S. 48
Key, C.R. 31
Kinney, M.B. 99
Kinney, Mary Beth 87
Kitzes, J.M. 60
Knowler, W.C. 14, 18, 19, 42
Koehler, K.M. 81
Kozoll, R. 63, 117
Kuller, L.H. 26
LaDue, Robin A. 71
Lanier, A.P. 29, 32, 96
Larson, E.H. 102
Lauber, C. 2
Le, N.A. 100
Lee, E.T. 48, 100
Lefkowitz, Doris Cadigan 90
Leonard, B.E. 7
Leonard, T.K. 104
Lillioja, S. 88
Livingston, R.C. 30
London, Virginia 54
Mahoney, M.C. 8, 119
Martin, A.M. 70
Martinez, C.B. 28
Masis, K.B. 9
Mason, R.D. 66
Mason, W.B. 30
May, P.A. 9, 46
Mazur, M. 79
McBean, L.D. 38
McShane, D. 5
Michalek, A.M. 8, 119
Miller, W.A. 2
Miner, K.M. 95
Mohs, M.E. 104
Molofsky, Anne J. 49
Morgan, Helen 47
Mosey, G.M. 36
Muneta, B. 35
Murphy, M.A. 43
Murphy, N.J. 29, 32, 96
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health (U.S.) 111
National Indian Health Board 112
Native American Maternal and Child Health Project 93
Native American Maternal and Child Health Project (N.D.) 108
Nelson, J.R. 115
Nelson, R.G. 14, 18, 105
Newman, J.M. 35
Newman, W.P. 33
Oopik, A.J. 100
Owle, P.A. 95
Papago Nutrition Improvement Program (Sells, Ariz.) 85, 86
Percy, C.A. 106
Peter, D.G. 106
Pettitt, D.J. 14, 18, 19, 42
Phillips, M.G. 51
Powell, E.J. 8
Qualtere-Burcher, P. 2
Quiggins, P.A. 95
Raichelson, R.M. 10
Randels, Sandra P. 71
Ravussin, E. 113
Resnick, M.D. 4
Rhoades, E.R. 66, 67
Rhyne, R.L. 117
Rith-Najarian, S.J. 22
Rockow, J.P. 2
Rogers, B. 98
Rosenblatt, R.A. 102
Russell, D. 48
Saad, M.F. 14, 18
Samet, J.M. 31
Savage, P.J. 100
Schakel, S.F. 105
Schraer, C.D. 29, 32, 96
Schur, Claudia L. 52
Seekins, T. 103
Shelton, J.A. 8
Sievers, M.L. 40
Sippel, J. 43
Smith, C.J. 105
Smith, D.J. 115
Smith, E.M. 66
Smith, J. 7, 70
Snyder, R.L. 119
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (U.S.),United Tribes Educational Technical Center (Bismarck, N.D.) 84
Stahn, R.M. 17
Stewart, B. 117
Stracqualursi, F. 13
Strauss, K. 27, 28
Strauss, L.T. 6
Streissguth, Ann Pytkowicz 71
Stubbs, P.E. 51
Suan, L.V. 75
Sugarman, J.R. 106
Swanson Center for Nutrition, United States, Indian Health Service, National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (U.S.) 91

Swinburn, B.A. 114
Taylor, Amy K. 94
Train, Percy 72
Tyler, J.D. 75
Underwood, Carol 90
United States, Food and Nutrition Service 49
United States, General Accounting Office, United States, Congress, House, Select Committee on Aging 34
United States, Indian Health Service 45, 50
United States. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 74
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee on Aging 73
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families 77
United States. Congress. House. Select Committee on Hunger 58, 109
United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs 64, 65
University of North Dakota, Center for Rural Health Services, Policy, and Research, University of North Dakota, Rural Health Research Center 101
University of Washington, Dept. of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Chil d Development and Mental Retardation Center, University of Washington, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute, United States, Indian Health Service 71
Valway, S. 24, 97
Valway, S.E. 17, 22, 35
Vanlandingham, M.J. 6
Walkingstick, E.S. 95
Watson, R.R. 104
Weber, P. 43
Weibel-Orlando, J.C. 41
Welty, T. 97
Welty, T.K. 43, 53, 100
Wiggins, C.L. 31
Wilson, R. 70, 118
Wilson, R.H. 7
Winkelman, M. 78
Yeh, J. 100
Yu, M.L. 48
Zack, M.M. 43
Zawadzki, J.K. 113

Subject Index

Abuse 4
Achievement tests 13
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome 2
Adolescents 2, 4, 5, 60
Adopted children 5
Adults 7
Afro-American aged 73
Age 8
Age differences 2, 102, 106
Age factors 16
Aged 73
Alaska 3, 6, 25, 29, 32, 44, 54, 76, 79, 80, 83, 96, 107
Albumins 10
Alcohol use 54, 77
Alcoholic beverages 9, 45, 46
Alcoholism 41, 66
Aleuts 3, 3
American indians 2, 4, 6-28, 30-33 35-43, 45-51, 53, 55-57, 59-63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 75, 78, 79, 81-89, 91-93, 95, 97-100, 102, 103, 105-108, 110, 113-119
Anthropometric dimensions 106
Anthropometry 44
Arizona 2, 6, 9, 14, 18, 19, 42, 43, 69, 88, 92, 105-107, 110, 113, 114
Asians 15, 37, 38, 82, 89
Attitudes 2, 4
Baby foods 57
Beef 116
Behavior change 81
Behavior modification 85, 86
Beliefs 15
Birth 8
Birth control 108
Birth weight 6, 8
Bites 110
Blacks 2, 8, 15, 37, 38, 82, 89, 102
Blood plasma 20, 88
Blood pressure 43
Blood serum 42, 106
Blood sugar 7, 42
Body weight 7, 42
Bootle feeding 87
Botany, Medical 72
Bottle feeding 87, 99
Botulism 57, 57
Breast feeding 85, 86
California 78
Canada 46
Canned meat 116
Cardiovascular diseases 53, 81, 100
Case reports 79
Chewing tobacco 107
Child care 15
Child development 15
Child feeding 99
Children 5, 99
Cholesterol 106
Circulatory disorders 50
Classification 39
College students 75
Commodities 56
Communities 117
Community development 59
Community health services 9, 59, 67, 117
Community programs 7
Complications 17, 22, 32, 36, 95, 98
Computer software 78
Conferences 25
Congresses 111, 111, 112
Consumer education 50, 55, 57
Consumption 46
Coumarins 10
Cultural differentiation 46, 115
Cultural heritage 115
Cultural influences 12, 38, 63, 81, 89
Cultural integration 11
Cultural sociology 15
Cultural values 11
Curriculum guides 81
Dakota Indians 109
Data collection 117
Demography 75
Demonstrations 60
Dental caries 51, 99
Dental caries in children 87
Dental health 55
Diabetes 12, 17, 18, 20-28, 31, 32, 34-36, 38, 45, 48, 50, 53, 61, 70, 78, 79, 82, 91, 92, 95-98, 100, 104-106, 113, 116
Diabetes mellitus 7, 13, 14, 16, 19, 29, 30, 33, 42, 69, 88, 114, 118
Diabetes treatment 21
Diabetic diets 91
Diagnosis 100
Diarrhea 86
Diet 79, 91, 104, 105, 114, 116
Diet counseling 82
Diet therapy 45, 91
Dietary factors 38
Dietary fat 116
Dietary guidelines 21, 56, 91
Dietary surveys 105
Diets 45, 76
Disease prevalence 82

Disease prevention 2, 9, 26, 66, 99
Disease surveys 100
Diseases 40, 54, 57
Docosenoic acid 76
Dog control 110
Drinking behavior 41
Drinking water 43
Drug use 77
Duration 42
Eating habits 37, 55
Eating patterns 79, 82, 105, 116
Education 8
Educational programs 13, 51, 66
Elderly 62
Elementary education 81
Energy metabolism 113
Environmental factors 19, 40
Epidemiological surveys 4, 8
Epidemiology 6, 16, 46
Eskimos 3, 44, 67, 76
Ethanol 104
Ethnic foods 105
Ethnic groups 4, 5, 8, 31, 46, 75, 80, 102
Ethnicity 8, 37, 79, 82
Ethnobotany 72, 78
Exercise 7
Familial incidence 19
Families 115
Family counseling 9
Family planning 108
Family structure 15
Fat products 76
Federal aid to alcoholism programs 77
Federal aid to community development 77
Federal aid to community mental health services 73, 74
Federal aid to drug abuse treatment programs 77
Federal programs 49, 66
Feeding behavior 80
Feet 50
Fetal alcohol syndrome 9, 46, 66, 71
Flipcharts 87
Food 91
Food beliefs 12
Food consumption 10
Food costs 49
Food distribution programs 116
Food habits 81
Food intake 38, 81
Food preferences 81, 105
Food preparation 56, 105
Food relief 49, 109
Foster children 5
Gall bladder diseases 53
Generations 19
Genetic correlation 40
Genetic factors 104
Genetic markers 19
Geographical distribution 4
Glucose 113
Glucose tolerance 88
Guidelines 47
Handbooks, manuals, etc 91
Handicapped persons 103, 115
Health 4, 15, 38, 60, 76, 83, 119
Health and hygiene 3, 44, 54, 58, 109, 112
Health beliefs 12, 89
Health care 15, 59, 63, 84, 89, 92, 93, 102, 103, 108
Health centers 102
Health education 47, 85, 86
Health hazards 10, 107
Health programs 33, 66, 70, 99, 115, 118
Health promotion 49
Health services 11, 51, 62, 103
Heart 54
Heat production 113
Hereditary factors 16
High density lipoprotein 106
Hispanic American aged 73
Hispanics 2, 15, 31, 37, 38, 81, 82, 89
History 79, 83, 105
Honey 57, 57
Hospitals 102
Hospitals, Rural 101
Human behavior 4
Human immunodeficiency virus 2
Hunger 58
Hypercholesterolemia 53
Hypertension 38, 43, 53, 56, 111
Idaho 13, 36
Incidence 22, 25, 27-30, 32, 36, 42, 61, 88, 95-98
Independent study 84
Indians of North America 1, 3, 49, 52, 54, 58, 64, 65, 68, 71-74, 77, 90, 91, 94, 101, 109, 111, 112
Infant feeding 57, 86
Infant mortality 6, 39, 102
Infants 5, 8, 15, 51, 55, 57, 68, 87, 99
Infections 53
Influences 15
Information services 117
Instructional materials 84
Insulin 42, 69, 88
Insurance, Health 52

Subject Index

Intake 104
Inuit 29, 79, 96
Kidney diseases 53
Knowledge 2
Knowledge level 13
Law 115
Learning activities 84
Lesson plans 84
Life style 62
Lifestyle 19, 79
Lipoproteins 20
Literature reviews 14, 15, 53, 107
Liver 88
Longitudinal studies 42, 88, 100
Low birth weight infants 102
Low density lipoprotein 106
Marriage 102
Materia medica, Vegetable 72
Maternal-fetal exchange 46
Meat quality 116
Medical care 111
Medical care surveys 1, 52, 94
Medical treatment 8
Medicinal plants 78
Medicine 72
Men 7, 29, 42, 70, 100, 106
Mental disorders 5
Mental health 4, 5, 73, 75
Mental health services 73
Metabolic studies 88
Metabolism 79
Minnesota 22
Minorities 15, 34
Minority aged 73
Mississippi 27
Montana 6, 98, 103, 107
Morbidity 100
Mortality 2, 23, 31, 35, 48, 53, 63, 66, 100, 119
Mother-child relations 85, 86
Mothers 8
National surveys 6, 23
Nebraska 17, 91, 107
Nevada 72
New Mexico 6, 7, 31, 60, 70, 81, 107, 110, 117
New York 8, 28, 119
North Carolina 95
North Dakota 6, 16, 17, 33, 58, 75, 93, 108, 109
Nova Scotia 76
Nursing bottle syndrome 99
Nutrient content 105
Nutrient databanks 105
Nutrient intake 38, 43
Nutrition 3, 38, 49, 58, 76, 84
Nutrition education 12, 13, 49, 70, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86
Nutrition information 93
Nutritional aspects 91
Nutritional assessment 37
Nutritional state 83
Nutritional surveys 80
Nutritional value 49
Obesity 18, 19, 38, 42, 53, 82, 104, 105, 113
Obstetrics 102
Oklahoma 39, 47, 48
Oregon 13, 36
Osteoporosis 38
Pancreas 88
Parent child relationships 15
Parent education 87
Parents 15
Partnerships 115
Pathogenesis 14, 88
Patient care 50
Patient compliance 7
Patient education 91, 92
Performance 4
Pigmeat 116
Pneumonia 54
Polymorphism 10
Popular works 21, 45, 47, 50, 55, 56, 57, 91, 92, 93, 108
Population 44
Pregnancy 8, 9, 18, 30, 53, 96
Pregnancy and nutrition 84
Pregnant women 85, 86, 92
Prenatal education 93
Prenatal period 102
Preschool children 15
Prevention 87
Program development 9, 13, 60
Program evaluation 9, 13, 49, 67, 70, 99
Public agencies 66
Public health 11, 80, 110, 112
Public services 60
Questionnaires 75
Races 39, 104
Racial composition 16
Racial differences 16
Reading 13
Reducing diets 45
Reference materials 85, 86
Reference works 49
Regional surveys 103
Research 111
Reservations 49
Reserved areas 103

Resource materials 13
Reviews 40
Risk 4, 19, 100, 102, 105
Risks 37, 38, 40, 57, 119
Rural areas 62, 102
Rural communities 103
Rural environment 63
Rural health services 101
Rural population 41
Rural youth 60
School children 107
Schools 4
Seals 76
Sexual behavior 4
Social conditions 77
Sociocultural patterns 16
Socioeconomic status 15
Sodium 43
South Dakota 6, 17, 107, 109
Standing Rock Indian Reservation (N.D. and S.D.) 109
Statistical data 110
Study and teaching 49
Substance abuse 4
Sugar 45
Supplemental feeding programs 49
Surveys 106
Symptoms 21
Teaching materials 13, 57
Teams 70
Tooth diseases 57
Trauma 4
Trends 23, 24, 46, 83
Triacylglycerols 106
Tribal societies 104
Tribal society 19, 103
U.S.A. 5, 10-12, 15, 20, 23, 24, 30, 35, 38, 40, 41, 46, 49, 51, 61-63, 66, 80, 82, 89, 97, 99, 104, 115
United States 49, 73, 77, 109, 111, 112
Urban areas 102
Urban population 41
Usda 116
Utah 110
Values 75
Vital statistics 117
Vocational education 84
Washington 13, 36, 59, 102, 107
Weight control 7, 45
Weight gain 69
Weight losses 7, 70
WIC program 84
Wild plants 78
Women 7, 8, 29, 42, 46, 70, 100, 106
Wyoming 78

U S Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Library
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
United States
Department of Agriculture
AGR 101

BEST COPY AVAILABLE